

## Atkins plan to give Ulster more power

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Proposals to return some political responsibilities to Northern Ireland are to be outlined in Parliament today by Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as MPs are asked to authorize the continuation of direct rule in the province for another year.

Mr Atkins's ideas have been kept secret because in the past new political initiatives from Westminster have been damaged by heavy criticism even before being announced. But he has rejected any idea of substantially increasing the powers of the district councils. Nor are fresh elections to any new provincial assembly contemplated in the near future.

Still, Mr Atkins remains wedded to the principle of devolving political power and to pursuing discussions with Northern political parties on how to achieve that, in spite of the opposition of the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party.

Mr Atkins is convinced of the need for political development in Ulster, and for the politically inclined to help run the province's affairs, such as an advisory council of politicians.

Today's debate is the one occasion in the parliamentary year at Westminster for a full discussion of Northern Ireland's political future. This time there is a certain eagerness, brought on by uncertainty among MPs, on either side of the House, about how the views of the Labour Party are changing.

In spite of Mr Michael Foot's assurance yesterday that devolution of Ireland could only come by consent, there are signs that other influential figures on the Labour side may be changing their position.

In particular, Mr James Callaghan, the former prime minister, has been telling friends at Westminster that he plans a major intervention in today's debate. He is said to have suggested that the time has come for a fresh look at the Government's traditional guarantee that there can be no change in the constitutional position of Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority of the population there.

**Vital guarantee to population**

This guarantee has been the basis of Northern Ireland policy for both Conservative and Labour governments, including Mr Callaghan's own. In Whitehall it is regarded as vital still for the reassurance of Northern Ireland's Protestant population, and the prospect of a senior figure as Mr Callaghan questioning it has excited some nervousness.

It remains to be seen, though, what words Mr Callaghan will choose.

Today's debate will also concern renewal for six months of the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act—the basis of the courts which sit without juries in Northern Ireland to try those charged with terrorist offences.

Mr Foot and the Labour front bench will urge today that the Government should set up a judicial inquiry into the Act, to make sure that civil rights are being properly protected. But the Government intends to resist this proposal.

In Whitehall it was made known that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was anxious to meet the new Taoiseach soon. The Anglo-Irish study groups, set up at the last summit with the former Irish Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haughey, cannot continue further without ministerial direction.

**Contempt blow to Government**

The Government was defeated in the Lords when an amendment was carried against the advice of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, which would make it a contempt to disclose, solicit or obtain anything taking place in a jury room. The amendment, carried by 76 votes to 41, a majority of 35 against the Government, came during Lords consideration of Commons amendments to the Contempt of Court Bill.

Parliamentary report, page 5

**Bank lending under scrutiny**

A parliamentary study group has been established to assemble evidence for an attack on bank lending policies. It was set up because of the belief that industry has been handicapped by excessively short-term lending policies, and is to report by the autumn.

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**Iranians held**

Fifty left-wing guerrillas were arrested for plotting to blow up the Iranian parliament in Tehran. The new leader of the Islamic Republican Party said they were arrested after a gun fight.

Page 6

**State aid for parties urged**

Political parties should receive aid from public funds to match their subscription income, a committee of the Hansard Society proposes.

Page 2

**Mandlikova and Lloyd in final**

Chris Lloyd, of the United States, will play Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, in the final of the women's singles at Wimbledon tomorrow. Yesterday Mrs Lloyd beat another American, Pamela Shriver 6-3, 6-1 and Miss Mandlikova defeated Martina Navratilova 7-5, 4-6, 6-1.

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**University results, page 14; Times Information Service, back page**

## Begin hopes to form coalition next week

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 1

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Dr Joseph Burg, the leader of the National Religious Party (NRP), who met tonight to discuss the possibility of forming a government, are agreed that a new coalition could be formed by next week.

Dr Burg told reporters after the meeting it was likely that the political link between the Likud and his party would continue. He added that the Tami party of Oriental Jews, which is predicted to win two seats, may also join such a coalition.

Earlier it has been thought that Tami and NRP might have problems in sitting together round the same Cabinet table. Later a high-level Likud source expressed confidence that Mr Begin would be able to form a new Government with between 63 and 64 supporters in the 120-seat Knesset.

Conclusive results of the poll are expected from tomorrow when the National Election Commission tallies the votes and apportions seats according to the percentage each party won nationally.

After the most indecisive election result in recent Israeli history, intensive negotiations began today designed to form a coalition with a majority in the Knesset. The political bargaining is expected to last for at least two weeks.

Although computer forecasts still gave the Labour Party a one-seat lead over the ruling Likud coalition, there was a wide agreement among all parties that Mr Begin stands much the best chance of forming the next administration.

With 49 seats predicted for Labour, 48 for Likud, and 11 for the two main religious parties, the two main religious parties of the opposition coalition would be senior for Likud to reconstitute the existing coalition than for Labour to form a new one.

Labour officials were speculating that a Likud coalition would be well too unstable to last out its term of office. But by today all Labour optimism for a return to power encouraged by early computer predictions had evaporated.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, still insists that he would try to form a coalition, but his staff have decided that the party will make no further comment about its chances until the result is known.

Mr Begin told his cheering supporters yesterday that he would form the Government of Israel for the next four and a half years. As a result of the election, the Likud can command an absolute majority among members of the Knesset.

Political observers pointed out tonight that until the final votes—including those from the Army—are counted, precise figures are unreliable as changes of a seat or two in either direction remain possible.

What did seem certain was that the next Israeli government will have to live with an extremely vulnerable parliamentary majority.

It is understood as part of the effort to entice the NRP, Mr Begin is prepared to offer the party the Justice, Education and Interior portfolios it holds in the present administration. In addition, Dr Burg is expected to stay on as chief of Israel's delegation on the Palestinian autonomy issue.

In addition, the Likud package is also expected to include pledges to introduce religious-oriented social legislation, to maintain government finance for religious institutions such as schools and to uphold the religious status quo on matters as the tax on civil marriage.

Israel's politicians argued that Labour was unable to offer a similar price for religious backing because of the anti-religious views of some of its members, and of other coalition partners it would have to recruit. These were expressed on a number of occasions during the campaign.

As the coalition building continues, the next official move after the final votes are counted will come from President Yitzhak Navon who, over the next two weeks, will call in the leaders of all major factions for consultation.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was



North meets South: Mr Roy Jenkins, campaigning for the social democrats in Warrington, is given a pensioner's view on a by-election issue. (SDP makes the running, page 2.)

## Heath attacks economic policies and moves to curb unions

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, after a new attack yesterday on the Government's economic policies, spoke out against any further legislation to curb the power of the trade unions.

Recalling the experience of his government after the 1971 Industrial Relations Act, Mr Heath, in remarks which will clearly embarrass the Government as ministers consider a new Bill for the next session of Parliament, argued specifically against new laws on the closed shop and making union contracts legally binding.

Mr Heath, standing in at short notice for Professor J K Galbraith, the American economist, delivered an address entitled "The British Economy: Strategies for Renewal" in which he bitterly criticised the Government's "incomprehensible policies" arguing that the "crime wave and racial tension could not be divorced from the economic situation."

"If you have half a million young people hanging around on the streets all day you will have a massive increase in juvenile crime. Of course you will get racial tension when you have young blacks with less chance of getting jobs."

Echoing some of the comments made by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in New York last week, Mr Heath went on: "Whether you talk to businessmen or workers they do not understand the reason for what is going on. It is extremely dangerous in any democracy not to understand why policies are being pursued, even if they are monetarist."

Mr Heath called for a fresh attempt to reach a consensus between management, unions and the Government on how the country should be run. Recovery would come from such a consensus not a "simple doctrine" like "getting the money supply right."

Attacking several public expenditure cuts as more damaging than the saving justified, Mr Heath said the Government had an important role in increasing training programmes, the recession had diminished the numbers of skilled people.

He gave a warning of the dangers of undue concern about the balance of payments when the recession ended, as there would be much restocking of raw materials.

**Chancellor warns state industries of greater external regulation**

By David Blake and Anne Warden

Radical changes in the Government's approach to state-owned industries were forecasted by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the right-wing Salisbury Group last night.

His speech was backed up earlier in the day by Mr David Howell, Energy Secretary, who defended the Government's latest intervention in the running of state industries—the bid to force the Gas Corporation to sell off its £200m share in the Wyth Farm oil field in Dorset.

The Chancellor said that the Government is now considering three ways of making state-owned industries more open to market disciplines—greater external regulation and control on efficiency, breaking up nationalised corporations into regional units, and the spread of private ownership.

designed to give a boost to the Government's privatisation programme, which has run into trouble lately.

He warned his audience that handing over parts of the public sector to private enterprise "is less simple than some armchair advocates realise".

He listed Government progress to date in selling off some of the subsidiaries of state companies and said that plans to split up the British National Oil Corporation in the autumn would allow the Government to introduce private equity.

But he pointed out that "it is simply not possible to privatise any and every publicly-owned company at the stroke of a pen". It was important, he said, to wait until market conditions are right, he said, likening the Government's position to a company which wants to float off a subsidiary.

It made sense to hold on to companies such as British Airways because they would fetch far less now than they would when their profits had recovered.

The other main problem, he said, was state ownership of natural monopolies like gas and electricity.

He attacked the view that, because these companies are bound to be monopolies, they have to be publicly-owned to protect the consumer.

The high prices they charged did not benefit the public purse. Instead, they encouraged "over-manning, generous pay settlements, and mal-investment."

Sir Geoffrey's unusually outspoken criticism is the latest round in an increasingly bitter battle between the state industries and the Government on limitations on their investment.

Dealers wanted to see if the Bank of England would take a more active role in supporting the pound. The Government's policy to date has been that it would not order intervention by the Bank of England to resist market trends.

But while the fall in the pound improves the competitiveness of United Kingdom industry in international markets, it also raises the cost of imports and puts the Government's counter-inflation policy under pressure.

Sterling was also weak against other European currencies. Its index against a basket of currencies fell 1.0 to 93.1. Persisting downward pressure on oil prices was being offered as "the main explanation."

Financial Editor, page 19

Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, a friend of Prince Charles and a leading Methodist, will read the lesson of St Paul's passage on love from his first letter to the Corinthians, Chapter 13.

The Rev Harry Williams, of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection in West Yorkshire and a former dear and chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, when Prince Charles was a student there, will say a prayer of thanksgiving and blessing for the couple.

The service attempts to unite the three different forms from the 1928 Prayer Book, the 1662 version and with prayers from last year's Alternative Services Book.

The music for the service, a traditional English blend chosen by Prince Charles, will include a specially-written anthem and a new setting of the National Anthem.

Dr Runcie will declare the couple married before giving them his blessing. Wedding hymns and timetable, page 3

**Sterling slips to new low against dollar**

The pound slipped below \$1.90 in New York last night, its lowest level against the United States currency for three years.

In London, sterling had fallen by 24 cents to \$1.9030 as the dollar continued to make progress against most leading currencies.

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Financial Editor, page 19

## Universities told of severe cuts

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The social sciences and subjects allied to medicine are worst hit in severe cuts for the universities to be announced by the Government today.

Five universities are to have their student numbers cut by more than 15 per cent by 1984/85. They are: Aston, Salford, Bradford, Hull and Seelby.

In a confidential letter sent to all vice-chancellors last night the University Grants Committee says that subjects allied to medicine are to lose a quarter of their students over the next three years, most of that falling on pharmacy, while the social sciences are to suffer "a substantial reduction" in student numbers with the aim of improving the staff student ratio and strengthening the opportunities for research.

Overall, universities will lose 11 to 15 per cent of their income in grant and home student fees by 1983/84, and five per cent of their home students by 1984/85.

As foreshadowed in *The Times* last week, some will have their grant cut by more than 25 per cent; others, not necessarily the same ones, will lose more than a fifth of their home students.

In a covering letter to all universities, the UGC says that it envisages a worsening of about 10 per cent in the average unit of resource, that is the average cost per student, including some decline in all universities. That should be borne in mind, it says, when universities are considering the committee's guidance on individual subject areas.

Details of the cuts and how each university has fared will be announced by Mr Mark Carstairs, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a Commons written answer this afternoon.

A significant increase in resources has been allowed for retaining part-time extra-mural and adult education. The number of medical students is to be kept at its present level. The UGC says, however, that it is "no longer able to increase in grant funds to enable universities to offer clinical medicine the protection it has hitherto enjoyed."

Dentistry is to suffer a less severe average cut in resources, and student numbers are to be kept at their present level pending the results of the review now being undertaken. Mathematics, engineering and technology, and business studies are all to have a slight increase in student numbers. The arts are to have a slightly greater than average cut.

There is no firm guidance on education, which is under review by the Government's Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers. The UGC says that it expects there will be some reduction in numbers, but further guidance will be offered in time for 1982/83.

In biological sciences, the UGC says that important new developments should be supported, "including those with a high potential value for the economy", but that those developments would be "to some extent at the expense of other aspects" of the biological sciences.

No university is totally exempt from the cuts. The UGC talks of a "significant variation" in the advice to individual universities about the degree of worsening of their unit of resource.

For example, far example, has been told that it must reduce its home students slightly, and make financial cuts in some specific departments.

**Conflicting Soviet signals on Afghan conference**

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 1

The Russians today sent out conflicting signals on Moscow's willingness to search for a political solution in Afghanistan.

Senior Communist Party officials told Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, that the Soviet Union wanted a negotiated settlement guaranteeing the country's non-aligned status. But two commentators in the past day by the official news agency, Tass, have all but rejected out of hand the British call for a two-stage conference.

The confusion comes with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, due here on Sunday to outline his proposals put forward in the name of the European Community. His visit will be the first by a senior British minister since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A toughly-worded commentary by Tass today, referring specifically to the British proposals, denounced them as an attempt to exclude the Afghan Government from any search for a solution that would be the country's destiny, behind its back.

Tass said the only basis for a negotiated solution leading to a withdrawal of Soviet troops in Kabul's proposal last year that called for direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iran.

The agency pointedly emphasised the Afghan demand that "the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed, let alone decided, without the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or without its knowledge."

The Tass report, dated in Washington, went on to repeat the Soviet position that they were ready to discuss the situation "around" Afghanistan either with or separately from security in the Gulf. But only the international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed.

This report appears to rule out any chance that Lord Carrington's proposals will prompt a change of heart here. However, several recent western visitors here, including a delegation of American Congressmen who spoke to Soviet officials yesterday, have claimed to detect a Soviet readiness to look for a way out of the present impasse in Afghanistan.

Herr Brandt, who today had talks with Mr Boris Ponomarev, a senior candidate member of the Politburo, and Mr Vadim Zagladin, an influential foreign affairs specialist, has spent a large part of his visit here discussing Afghanistan.

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# State aid plan to double political parties' income

By Our Political Staff

A proposal that political parties should receive aid from public funds to match their subscription income was put forward yesterday in a report from the Hansard Society, the independent parliamentary study group.

A committee headed by Mr Edmund Dell, the former Labour Cabinet minister, says it is desirable to restrain the growing dependence of the main political parties upon institutional support, which is not only unhealthy, but can lead to a dangerous polarisation of political attitudes, and so distort democratic choice.

Aid from public funds should depend upon a party's popularity, the committee says, and it proposed that for every £2 contributed to a political party at local level, a matching payment of £2 should be made by the state to the party's central headquarters. There would be a limit of £5m a year paid out, and a limit to each party.

To achieve a maximum grant, a party would have to secure contributions from nearly one in 12 of those who had voted for it at the previous general election.

On the basis of votes cast in the 1979 general election, the parties would have become entitled to the following maximum sums:

Conservative, £2,275,000; Labour, £1,912,000; Liberal, £714,000; SNP/PC, £100,000. Total, £5,000,000.

To qualify for aid a political party would have to have secured 12½ per cent of the vote in at least six constituencies, or had at least two MPs elected, or had one MP elected, and received not less than 150,000 votes nationally.

The committee rejects the idea put forward in 1976 by the Houghton committee, set up by the last Labour government,

which recommended cash grants to party organisations at levels governed by each party's electoral support. The Hansard Society committee says it did not see why the state should protect parties from the financial consequences of failing membership, or from the inability to attract support. Nor could it agree that political parties should be singled out for protection against inflation.

But it said that unless parties had enough money for their activities, democracy could not function efficiently. Its proposals offered many advantages. It would encourage the parties to broaden their appeal and seek new members; to seek a large number of small donors rather than a small number of large donations.

The committee hoped that public support of the proposed pattern would also encourage contributors to participate in politics, and join political parties.

If local parties could attract more members, they could again become lively and responsive, and would not be dominated by a small number of old faithfuls or unrepresentative activists.

The scheme provides the parties with aid only if they succeed in persuading individuals to contribute. It therefore avoids one of the dangers of unconditional aid, since it ensures that aid cannot be used to shore up parties which the public does not wish to support, the committee says.

The Liberal Party welcomed the report yesterday. The Labour Party's commission of inquiry, which reported last year, said that the introduction of state aid should be a piece of legislation as it was essential for the continued functioning of the political parties and for the health of the democratic system.

## Cost of Civil Service £8,336m last year

By Peter Hennessy

It costs each man, woman and child about £3 a week to support the running costs of the Civil Service, before a single benefit is paid, parliamentary question answered, Bill drafted, weapon procured or Cabinet minute typed, according to figures published by the Government for the first time yesterday.

A White Paper on efficiency in the Civil Service prepared by the Civil Service Department shows that the salaries, pensions, accommodation and overheads of Whitehall and its outstations consumed £8,336m of public money in 1980-81.

As part of their drive for greater efficiency and economy, the Government has decided to publish the White Paper as an interim report on progress achieved in moving towards their goal of a slimmer, more effective government machine. The document was due for release before Easter, but the department originally was sensitive to the irony of a statement on efficiency appearing at a time when a large part of the Government's revenue-raising apparatus was paralyzed by industrial action, as it still is.

In a preamble to the White Paper, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, wrote: "It is a matter of great regret that the dispute over pay has interrupted progress. Damage to particular services will have to be made good and this is bound to take time."

"Morale and public confidence have been set back and will have to be painstakingly rebuilt. The Government's objective remains the same: a Civil Service commanding the respect of the public and the pride of those who work in it."

The White Paper's analysis of Civil Service running costs is a new venture designed to assist ministers and permanent secretaries in achieving a tighter grip on the management of manpower and money in their departments.

The document also announced the Government's decision to make departments pay for accommodation and other services formerly provided free of charge by the Property Services Agency. The object of the change is to make ministers and senior officials more aware of the overheads they incur. Efficiency in the Civil Service, Cm 823, Stationery Office, £2.10.

Drive to slim DoE, page 3

## Pressure by union for all-out strike

By Donald McIntyre

The largest Civil Service union will this morning press for an all-out strike on the ground that it is the only way left of persuading the Government to increase its 7 per cent pay offer for 1981.

The executive of the Civil Service Public Services Association last night agreed to go for all-out action rather than continue the increasingly costly strategy of selective strikes.

Mr Alistair Graham, the union's deputy general secretary, said: "We shall want to analyse very clearly whether there will be sufficient money to sustain continued selective action."

The Civil Service unions yesterday stepped up industrial action by revenue collection staff with the aim of blocking payment of corporation and other taxes, which will be £1,250m during the coming month.

The council of Civil Service unions will be advised by Mr William Kendall, its secretary general, to give evidence to the inquiry under Sir John Megaw. It will consider whether to continue selective strikes or to opt for an all-out stoppage favoured by most members, consulted by the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association.

The council, nevertheless, faces a real dilemma today. Some union leaders will question whether that level of financial support can be sustained while others want to know how the Government's £550,000 white-collar civil servants would take part in an all-out strike of at least two weeks.

Mr Andrew Phillips, aged 41, the solicitor who advises listeners to the Jimmy Young Radio 2 programme on legal problems, has been chosen as the prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Gainsborough.

Mr Williams said he had left the Labour Party in April, before his father, Sir Tom Williams, decided to retire as the town's Labour MP.

The SDP represented the only choice for people who wanted to get away from the growing extremism of the right and left and he had been appalled and astonished that the local Labour Party had picked an extreme left-winger as their candidate. It was totally at odds with the views

of his father, whose politics were much closer to those of Mr Jenkins.

Mr Jenkins said there were signs that some of the bulk of doubting Labour voters were beginning to make up their minds to support his party.

A Social Democratic victory in the Warrington by-election could light a torch which would not be put out for decades, Mr Jenkins said last night.

He was addressing 300 people at the biggest public meeting the party has had in the town. He said: "What happens in Warrington in 15 days can have the most dramatic effect on the whole course of British politics for the rest of this century."

Earlier Dr Owen demanded that Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour Party candidate, should withdraw an accusation that Social Democrats who had left the Labour Party were traitors.

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver who is the Conservative candidate, said his party would not do as badly as the press seemed to think. It came second with 9,000 votes at the last election.

He challenged the "socialist" candidates of the SDP and the Labour Party to explain how without creating more inflation they would pay for the extra jobs they said their policies would create.

Mrs Thatcher will not be visiting Warrington to aid Mr Sorrell's campaign, although Mr William Warkley, Mr Michael Heseltine and Mr John Nott are expected.

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## Curbs on overseas doctors sought by BMA

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The British Medical Association yesterday called for controls over the number of overseas doctors allowed into Britain and for regulations over the period they are allowed to practise.

Speakers at the association's annual representatives' meeting in Brighton called for work permits, or a voucher system, to limit numbers and ensure that those who do come receive proper training.

The move, which was strongly supported by several overseas doctors, although opposed by some, came as the association called for changes in doctors' career structure and fewer medical students, and expressed fears about rising medical unemployment.

Dr Christopher Wells, chairman of the BMA's manpower committee, said unemployment among doctors had risen to 600 last year.

Doctors told of dozens, sometimes scores, of applicants queuing both for hospital jobs and partnerships in practice. The meeting called for an urgent expansion of the consultant grade to enable the number of junior hospital doctor posts to be cut.

The conference was told that many of the 20,000 overseas doctors here had ended up in dead-end jobs, with poor facilities, training and career prospects. Many were deeply disillusioned.

Dr Hamid Husain, a general practitioner from Rotherham, said little could be done to improve the lot of those already here unless the numbers arriving were controlled. "The need to regulate the entry of overseas doctors is of paramount importance."

## GLC ends fight over home transfers

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council yesterday reluctantly accepted that further opposition to the transfer of council homes to the last eight London boroughs was hopeless after the failure of Tuesday's 'motion' in the House of Commons against Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

It will now abandon its election promise to fight against the compulsory transfer of some 53,000 homes to the boroughs which do not want them.

Mr Ken Livingstone, GLC leader, commented: "This is a major defeat for our housing policy in London."

He said the GLC could see no way of avoiding the transfer.

The council has been advised that there is nothing more legally to be done to prevent the compulsory transfer, which is due to start in April.

As soon as the Labour Party gained control of the council in May, Mrs Gladys Dimson, the housing chairman, wrote to Mr Heseltine declaring the council's opposition and asking him to persuade him to change his mind.

Mr Heseltine's refusal to contemplate a change, emphasized in the Commons debate, effectively ends any hope for the council.

Mr Livingstone will tell his Labour colleagues at a group meeting next Monday of the decision, and the housing committee will probably consider it next Thursday.

It will cost the GLC an estimated £450m over the next 10 years to bring all the 240,000 GLC-owned dwellings up to the required standard.

In addition an estimated £337m will be needed for the maintenance and management of the council's housing stock.



Candace Bahouth, a New Yorker who now lives in Somerset, with two of her tapestries, 'Jackie' and 'Nile Arab', on show yesterday at an exhibition of contemporary British tapestry at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich. After August 9 the exhibition will go on tour.

## Union anger at dockyard inefficiency

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Inefficient management at the royal dockyards was criticized by union leaders yesterday less than a week after the Government announced the closure of one dockyard and a sharp cut-back at another.

They were giving evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence as part of an inquiry into the dockyards which was started before the publication of the defence review last week.

Mr Peter Adams, of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, complained that there were nine different levels of management in the dockyards, which hampered efficiency.

Small enterprises had been set up and it was difficult to see how they could be broken down without wholesale reorganizing. Their preservation had become very important to those involved.

Mr Adams was appearing before the committee as chairman of the union side of the Government Industrial Shipbuilding Trades Union Council. He urged the MPs to suggest how productivity in the dockyards could be improved, he said there was no unwillingness to work among employees.

The objective should be to ensure that another job was waiting as soon as one was finished. "People do not want to be idle when they are working," he said. "But management have not found it possible to keep that flow of work."

"If you counted productivity in bits of paper there is no doubt that it has gone up by leaps and bounds," he added.

There was no doubt the shipbuilding industry was in a state of crisis. The difficulty was keeping them busy. The union representatives and MPs expressed concern over the future for apprentices in the yards.

Meanwhile local MPs and councillors from the Portsmouth area held a "frank and wide-ranging" discussion with Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday on the impact of last week's defence review on the dockyards.

In 1949 the People's Paper, which was lost at Portsmouth alone although, unlike Chatham, it will remain in existence after 1984.

Mr Nott made it clear, according to ministry sources, that the dockyards were not to be closed down. The government had contained only the guidelines and a great deal of detailed work remained to be done. He agreed that it was of fundamental importance to have a continuing dialogue with MPs and councillors.

## Big variations in car parts costs criticized

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Wide differences between the cost of parts for similarly priced cars are revealed in a report published today by Which?, the magazine of the Consumers' Association.

Which? says it can find little justification for the disparities. It suggests that some car manufacturers are taking a bigger profit on parts than others, perhaps to keep down the price of the car.

The report criticizes car makers who insist on the fitting of authorized parts during the warranty period when parts of equal quality but lower price might be available elsewhere.

The report compares the cost of parts for 76 cars. A "basket" of routine items, such as spark plugs, fan belt and brakes pads, came to £29 for the Reliant Scimitar, £44 for the Ford Fiesta, £49 for the Vauxhall Astra but £138 for the Talbot Avercher.

For another batch of parts, including alternator, clutch and radiator, the bill was £367 for the Metro and £728 for the Talbot Avercher. A gear box cost £469 for the Vauxhall Astra but only £138 for the Talbot Avercher.

The report says that owners of cars from British manufacturers can often buy parts at

lower prices on an exchange basis and that several foreign car makers do not have an exchange scheme.

Among the cars with the most expensive parts in relation to the cost of the vehicle were the East European Polski Fiat, Polonez and Lada, the Japanese Colt Sigma and 1400, Datsun Bluebird, Honda 323 and Honda Civic, and the Peugeot 104 and Lancia Beta.

Models with the least expensive spares in relation to vehicle price were mainly from British manufacturers and included the Austin Allegro and Maxi, Ford Capri, Cortina and Granada, Talbot Alpine and Avenger, and Vauxhall Carlton.

The report advises motorists to consider not just the cost of spares but the reliability of the car they are buying. Reliable cars often cost less to run, even if their spares are expensive.

Which? also criticizes car manufacturers for misleading fuel consumption claims in advertisements. The motorist should be told about fuel economy in real terms, so that he or she knows how far a gallon of petrol is likely to take him in normal driving.

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## Disease in sheep is danger to humans

By Hugh Clayton

Veterinary groups called yesterday for Government help against a little-known animal infection which can cause death in humans. They said that Britain lagged in curbing the condition even though it was widespread in some rural districts including the Lake District and parts of Scotland and was admitted to have caused seven human deaths in 1979.

Hydatid disease is caused by a minute worm, less than a quarter of an inch long which depends on sheep and dogs for survival. Mr John Parry, a former president of the British Veterinary Association, explained after a meeting of the association's governing council in London yesterday that in humans it produced "very many cysts about the size of a soccer ball attached to the liver".

Large cysts had to be removed by surgery because they were capable of blocking circulation to the heart, and some people did not make a very satisfactory recovery, Mr Parry said.

The condition occurs only in sheep-rearing areas. A dog may eat parts of an infected dead sheep and act as a host for the worm which is harmless to the dog, but which can be deposited in the dog's droppings. It may then contaminate grass and be consumed by another sheep.

Mr Leslie Porter, senior veterinary surgeon in Britain with the Bayer chemical group, said: "The scale of the problem in Wales would certainly justify an eradication scheme."

Mr Parry is chairman of a group which has just finished a pilot control scheme in two valleys in the county of Powys which has the highest sheep density in Britain and contains more than 5 per cent of the UK sheep population.

The scheme had shown that a drug developed by Bayer in West Germany could control the condition through regular dosages of dogs. That was done in other countries including New Zealand with large numbers of sheep flocks. The dogs need be given the drug every six weeks at a cost of less than a £1 a dose.

The association also protested over the Government's refusal to ban the ritual slaughter of farm animals which are not stunned first. Mr James Atcock, secretary of the association, said: "We cannot find slaughter without stunning compatible with animal welfare."

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## Judge told of message in pram

A dead chinchilla, a hammer, a squashed melon and a mysteriously-worded message have been found in a garage at the Surrey home of Mrs Elizabeth Hegard, the former model at the centre of the "company cuff-links" case.

The bizarre collection was in a baby's pram, a High Court judge was told yesterday. The message read: "For the ones you love, you have only one life. The items were found on June 17—five days after the court hearing was adjourned."

Mr Justice Comyn was told of the incident by a police witness when the hearing resumed yesterday. The judge said he regarded the matter as extremely serious.

"I again say, in the strongest possible terms, that intimidation of anybody in this case will be viewed by me as a serious contempt of court," he said.

At an earlier hearing, Mrs Hegard had given evidence of finding a large stone with a note wrapped round it in her baby's pram. She said that two days later she was attacked near her house and hit on the head.

Mrs Hegard's four-year marriage to Mr Per Christian Hegard, a Norwegian millionaire, was dissolved in Scotland last February. Two of Mr Hegard's companies, Saxon Fine Arts and Inverly House, are suing her for the return of £50,000 worth of jewelry and other items.

The companies claim the jewels, including diamond-studded cuff-links, were on loan to her and were company property. Mrs Hegard argues that they were gifts from her husband.

Yesterday, Mrs Hegard recalled how she received gifts from her husband. Before the hearing was adjourned until today, Mr Justice Comyn told Mrs Hegard: "If you have any trouble overnight, remember what I said earlier."

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## Coin Street decision upheld by judge

By John Young, Planning Reporter

A decision to postpone for three months a public inquiry into the redevelopment of the Coin Street site, on London's South Bank, was neither perverse nor unreasonable, a High Court judge decreed yesterday.

Mr Justice Gibson rejected an application by Greycoat Commercial Estates for a judicial order quashing the decision of Mr Victor Radmore, the inquiry inspector, to adjourn the inquiry at the request of the Greater London Council. An appeal by the company is likely to be heard next Tuesday.

During a discussion about the award of costs, the judge drew attention to the many barristers employed on the case. It had caused him some concern and he questioned the need for the Secretary of State for the Environment and the inspector, who were presenting identical evidence, to be represented by separate counsel.

The Greater London Council, Southwark and Lambeth councils were also cited as respondents at the hearing and were represented by separate counsel.

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## Orchestra given £60,000

By Our Music Reporter

The Musicians' Union has made its largest grant to a music-making organization, giving a subsidy of £60,000 to support a much-expanded series of public concerts by the Melachrino Strings and Orchestra, conducted by Robert Mandell.

Using funds set aside to help create employment for musicians in areas affected by redundancies, the union has decided to aid the 42-strong Melachrino Strings—partly because many of the players used to be members of the recently

disbanded BBC Midland Radio Orchestra.

The union was also keen to offer money to an area of music which has been largely neglected by organizations such as the Arts Council and the Regional Arts Associations.

Robert Mandell's concerts for the family have developed in the Midlands, with regular appearances in centres such as Birmingham, Leicester and Nottingham. The grant will enable the number of light music concerts to be increased from the 20 of last season to 50 in 1981-82.

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## Court of Appeal

## The meaning of 'country' in sport

Reel v Holder and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Brandon

[Judgments delivered June 30]

References to "country" in the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), an international body controlling athletics are used to refer to an area or part of the world, not necessarily a sovereign state, in which there is a governing body which has control of athletics.

"Only one member of the country or territory







# French Cabinet plans law to free broadcasting

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 1

The outlines of a new law designed to guarantee the total independence of broadcasting in France from political or financial pressures, were put to the Cabinet at its meeting today. Details are to be worked out by the end of the month by a special small inter-ministerial working group of "independent personalities" of recognised competence who will be nominated by the ministers of communication and culture. The law is intended to be put before Parliament in the autumn.

M. Georges Filloud, the Minister of Communication, told the Cabinet today that the new law would cover five main areas. The essential parts would be clauses designed to ensure that neither the state nor any private organization nor individual could exercise influential control over the broadcasting output.

The five points presented to the Cabinet were:

1. To guarantee, in respect of pluralism, the right of communication.
2. To assure the full autonomy of the bodies given control of the public service of radio and television with regard to much to national, regional and local political authorities, as financial powers.
3. To organize, parallel with regional reform, the decentralization of broadcasting.
4. To help the general development of culture, education and awareness of current events.
5. To facilitate a better diffusion of French culture and language through broadcasting.

The alleged manipulation of the media by the previous administration was an important complaint of the Socialist Party during the election campaign. M. Gaston Defferre, who has since become Minister of the Interior, said before the final polling day that the interference went so far as to make it constitutionally possible to question the fairness of the election results.

Since President Mitterrand's election there has been a rash of resignations from the most senior jobs in broadcasting. Although the new President promised there would be no witch-hunt when he came to office, M. Filloud issued a strong reminder to broadcasting chiefs that they must be very careful to respect plurality of views in their coverage, and the resignations followed.

The resignations have given rise to concern that the new Socialist regime will impose the same kind of restrictions on the new Opposition as the Socialists consider were imposed on them during their years in political exile. It has been pointed out that General de Gaulle found it impossible to appear on television throughout the period of the postwar Socialist governments.

The new law is meant to put an end to such suppositions. It is intended that broadcasting should develop into a more autonomous corporation. Many French journalists have in the past pointed out the lack of independence of the BBC as a model for what they would like to be created in France.

The law will also try to satisfy the demand for a greater range of local radio. The Socialist Party in opposition was one of the champions of the cause of local radio and since the victory of President Mitterrand there has been a rush all over the country to set up small specialist stations.

On the other hand the Government is well aware of the dangers of total lack of control of broadcasting and is anxious to avoid what has happened in Italy where the airspace is jammed with hundreds of tiny stations.

The new law will also seek to give broadcasting a greater role in projecting the image of France in the world. This is something that was dear to the heart of the previous administration and in seeking to use French broadcasting as a means of spreading French culture and language in the world, the Socialist administration is merely formalizing a drive which was already under way.

## Long legal process gives respite to Nazi guards

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 1

The start of the prison terms for the eight convicted Majdanek extermination camp guards receded into the future today as both prosecution and defence announced their intention to appeal.

The sentences, passed yesterday after the five-and-a-half year trial in Düsseldorf, met with protests from the West German Jewish community and deep dissatisfaction in the press. One former woman guard was given life imprisonment, seven others got terms averaging five-and-a-half years, and a ninth was acquitted.

After the judges' 11-hour summing up yesterday three of the accused, who had been at liberty during the trial, returned to their homes as usual. They had received sentences of between three and four years and the court saw no reason to arrest them. The others remained in custody where conditions are less harsh than those of convicts.

Under West German law prison sentences start when the verdict becomes final and this is unlikely to happen for at least a couple of years.

First the court has to issue its written grounds for the verdict, which is expected to take several months—they have a legal time limit of 90 weeks—then the prosecution and defence have six months in which to appeal to the High Court to review the verdict on points of law. There is no appeal against the verdict as such but the High Court could, if it wished, order a retrial.

The review of the vast mass of material involved will also take many months. One defence lawyer estimated that the whole process would take two to three years.

The eight, most of them in their sixties and one aged 70, have even interest in a long delay since the very old or infirm are usually excused from serving their sentences.

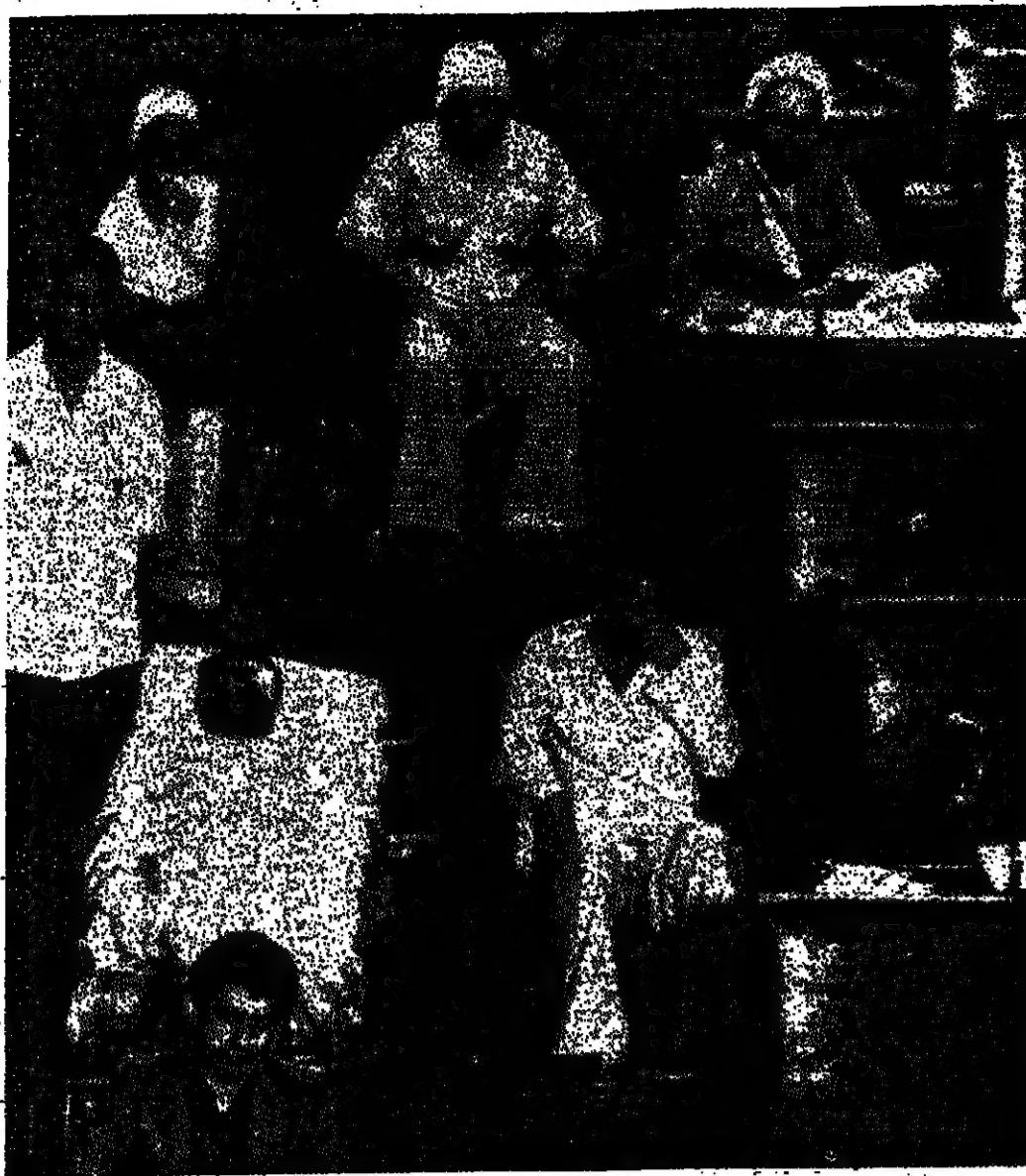
Herr Heinz Gallinski, a leader of the Jewish community in Berlin, issued the "strongest possible protest" at the verdict. It was a scandal and an insult to all victims of the Nazi regime; the murderers of at least 200,000 people in Majdanek had not even started to get their just deserts, he said.

The Polish and Czechoslovak Communist Party organs, *Trybuna Ludu* and *Rude Pravo*, both described the sentences as "scandalous". "It dishonours the memory of more than a million Poles and Soviet citizens who died in Majdanek", *Rude Pravo* said.

West German papers regretted the hopelessness, so long after the event, of achieving justice which in any way proportionate to the crimes of the Holocaust.

"Everyone feels", the *General Anzeiger* said, "the impotence of German justice, obliged as it is to establish individual proof against individuals, in front of such expectations of collective justice."

Many papers said West Germany had failed to act quickly in bringing the culprits to justice after the war, and now, 40 years later, was suffering the consequences of this delay.



Bandaged MPs, who were wounded in the Tehran bomb blast, take part in a Majlis debate, yesterday.

## 50 held for Tehran parliament plot

Tehran, July 1—Fifty left-wing guerrillas who planned to destroy the Iranian Parliament, the Majlis, were arrested last night, the new leader of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) said today.

Newspapers said the guerrillas, from the Mujahedin Khalq Group, were arrested after a gun battle with Revolutionary Guards, in which one guerrilla was killed and three wounded. Hojatoleslam Mohammad Javad Bahonar, the IRP leader, said he believed all opposition groups had joined in a plot involving the United States to attack the revolution. The guerrillas had been planning to destroy the Parliament, he said.

He told a press conference that the detainees belonged to the same organization that was involved with the United States in Sunday's bombing of the IRP headquarters.

Deputies from the Majlis, mourning 27 of their colleagues among more than 70 victims of Sunday's bomb attack, wept and chanted: "Death to America" during the first session since the bombing.

Three deputies wounded in the blast were wheeled into the chamber in their hospital beds to make a quorum.

At the press conference, his first since his appointment, Dr Bahonar said a dismissed Revolutionary Guard who shot dead the governor of Tehran's Evvin prison on Monday had formerly been a guerrilla of the Mujahedin, and had shouted a mujahedin slogan when he fired. The incident raised the possibility of mujahedin infiltration of the Revolutionary Guards, but there was no indication that the alleged assassin was not acting alone.

Dr Bahonar said 72 people had died in Sunday's bomb blast and not 74 as officially reported yesterday. There had been confusion over various lists, he said. He said he had been chosen temporarily until the next party congress, in mid-August.

He also disclosed that the Cabinet had decided to hold elections to replace the 27 dead deputies on the same day as scheduled elections for a president to replace Mr Abolhassein Bani-Sadr. These are due on July 24, but may be postponed for up to one week.

In the Majlis, as deputies wept and wailed, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, gazed at the empty seats and said: "Wherever I look in the Majlis, I see the flowers and light of our eyes, our beloved ones, on the empty seats, the deputies of the nation and guests of the Prophet in Heaven."

The emotions must be controlled, but I am weak. Their places are empty but we will resist and continue the revolution."

A Foreign Ministry official, quoted by the *Islamic Republic* newspaper, said today that the Iran Government had reason to believe that the Office for the Coordination of the People with the President in Iran, a propaganda group which supported Mr Bani-Sadr, had links with the American Mafia. He did not elaborate. —Reuters.

### IN BRIEF

#### Hollywood chief resigns

Los Angeles—Mr Dennis Stanfill has abruptly resigned as chairman and chief executive of Twentieth Century Fox. He said the film corporation had materially breached his contract (see Davis writes).

The corporation was bought last month for nearly \$400m by Mr Marvin Davis, a Denver oil tycoon.

#### Journalists strike

Copenhagen—About 650 Danish journalists have gone on strike over pay claims and working procedures. The journalists' union is seeking equal salary rights with civil servants.

#### Belize pledge

Belize is to receive full independence from Britain by the end of this year, the Foreign Office Minister of State, told the Commons yesterday. He was speaking during consideration of the Belize Bill, which was given an unopposed Third Reading.

#### Cuban epidemic

Miami—Dengue fever, a mosquito-carried disease, has reached epidemic proportions in Cuba and has killed at least 31 people, according to Havana radio, monitored here. The broadcast said 83,000 cases had been officially reported. The virus, which lasts for up to a week, generally affects children.

#### Shark attack

Durban—A fisherman, who ignored warnings to stay out of shark-infested waters here, has been attacked by a grey shark. He managed to escape with a badly mangled leg.

#### False trails

Ellisburg, South Africa—A pair of fake rubber lion paws, used to lay false trails to attract big game hunters to the area, has been discovered here. The unnamed owner of a game ranch attracted hundreds of trophy hunters by walking around his farm wearing the lion paws.

#### Poisoned water

Ankara—Ankara's residents have been urged not to drink tap water until further notice because the city's water supply has been poisoned by insecticide spray aimed at local farms.

## Zimbabwe whites show new confidence in Smith

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 1

Mr Ian Smith's political establishment, reasserted its control over a breakdown movement advocating closer cooperation with the Government.

In defeating Mr Andre Holland, the leader of the recently formed Democratic Party, who had been supported by the Government during the election campaign, Mr Geoffrey York, the Republican Front (RF) candidate, won almost 60 per cent of the votes cast.

Speaking to reporters in the small farming town of Onverwacht, Mr York said the result of the election was a vindication of the Lancaster House negotiations who had foreseen that there should be a period of entrenched representation for whites, who would need time to gain confidence in the Government.

He polled 784 votes, while Mr Holland received 476. The turnout was small, with 4,100 registered voters, but Mr York said that the electoral roll was out of date and that many whites had left the district. He estimated the number of eligible voters was between 1,500 and 2,000.

Mr Holland commented: "I regard the divisive policies which Ian Smith has successfully laid to white voters as highly irresponsible and damaging to the country."

But he said the Democratic Party would continue to harass the RF and campaign hard in a second by-election due to be held on July 14.

The Salisbury constituency of Borrowdale has generally been seen as more fertile ground than the rural areas for the Democratic Party's platform.

Mr York said the result showed that whites were happy to be represented as before by the RF and satisfied with the leadership of Mr Smith.

While observers had been predicting that the RF would win, the margin of victory was wider than had been expected. Mr Holland had represented the white roll constituency of Massey-Metke for many years as an RF MP. He resigned in April because, he said, the RF was obstructing the Government and had failed to respond to gestures of friendship.

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## ZIANA NEWS AGENCY GETS GOING

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, July 1

A national news agency was opened in Zimbabwe last night, completing the process announced by the Government in January to free the media from South African influence.

The Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency (Ziana) was opened by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, who said it marked a step ahead in the consolidation of independence.

Until this year Zimbabwe's newspapers were tied to the South African Argus group, and the news agency, Iana, was a subsidiary of the South African Press Association (Sapa), from which it received all its international news.

In January the Government bought the Argus group's controlling shareholding in the newspapers and established a Mass Media Trust to run the papers and agency which would be independent of Sapa.

Mr Mugabe said last night that Zimbabwean readers were mature enough to reject news interpretations with a Western bias.

Ziana will continue to receive the Reuters and Associated Press services, which it has always taken through Sapa, as well as joining the pan-African and non-aligned pools of news.

## European initiative gets lower priority

By David Spanier Diplomatic Correspondent

First reaction in London to the uncertain outlook after the Israeli election was that the EEC's controversial diplomatic initiative on the Middle East would now go onto "the back burner" or, in less colourful terms, be assigned a somewhat lower priority.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had already decided that his chances of making a useful contribution to the Middle East peace process, in his capacity as president of the European Community, were extremely slim.

Two reasons emerged at the EEC summit in Luxembourg which have reinforced this somewhat pessimistic assessment. First, the report by Dr Christian van der Klauwe, the previous president and Dutch Foreign Minister, has shown that nothing further can be achieved at this stage by another round of contacts. There would be little point in meeting Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, just for the sake of it, until significant progress seems likely.

The second reason for Lord Carrington's caution on the Middle East is that the new French Government has made it unmistakably clear that it is not enthusiastic about the European effort, as enshrined in the famous Venice summit declaration a year ago.

This represents what is seen as a sharp change of emphasis, to put the more strongly on the part of the French President Francois Mitterrand looks to a revival of the Camp David process as the best way of making progress. This view was certainly greeted with much pleasure by the Israelis, who have been very critical of the European approach up to now.

Indeed, M. Mitterrand resisted it is understood, any new condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi seats and said: "Wherever I look in the Majlis, I see the flowers and light of our eyes, our beloved ones, on the empty seats, the deputies of the nation and guests of the Prophet in Heaven."

The emotions must be controlled, but I am weak. Their places are empty but we will resist and continue the revolution."

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## Arrigo Levi: A personal view Begin rides high on a wave of nationalism

The remarkable recovery of the Labour alignment in the Israeli elections, after its poor performance four years ago, cannot obscure the importance of the fact that the Likud coalition of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, has increased its share of the vote by about 10 per cent.

This means that in a highly polarized political society Mr Begin is now at the head of a nationalistic movement of the right which must be considered as the second great party in Israel. It may never assume the structural force of the Labour movement, with its powerful union wing. But it has a new sociological basis in the Jewish Oriental electorate. It has an ideological foundation in the more nationalist wings of the Zionist and Jewish religious traditions, and it has in Mr Begin the only charismatic leader in Israel today.

Under these conditions, even though Likud (like the Republican Party in the United States) may remain for a long time the second party of Israel, it may win elections and form governments. At the moment, in spite of all the uncertainties of the Israeli political scene, which will allow Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, space to manoeuvre, Mr Begin has the greater likelihood of staying in power at the head of his coalition with the religious parties, which represent Israel's third force.

Doubts remain as to the solidity of a new Begin coalition government. The unprecedented polarization of the Israeli electorate, which has almost wiped out most of the smaller parties, is a pointer to the existence of a deep division. This makes a "great coalition" of Likud and Labour almost impossible.

This split will not make the task of any government easier. If Mr Begin stays in power, the future of his government will depend upon its policies. It would start by having to pay a lot for the dangerous, though electorally successful, easy-going economic policies of the last few months. Hyperinflation may be the price, and a costly one in political terms.

On foreign policy Mr Begin's obvious aim is for Israel to stay put, to maintain control for an indefinite period over the occupied territories: local limited autonomy under the Camp David agreement should never prevent further Israeli colonization. But how compatible is such a strategy with what Mr Begin sees as the two other main foundations of Israel's security, peace with Egypt and the American alliance? The stresses on both will be great.

Arab rejection of Israel's and later Egypt's policy of peace has given rise to the emergence of a nationalistic political force in Israel. During a second Begin premiership the fading of the Palestinian hopes for self-determination will dangerously increase tension between Israel and the Arab world.

Mr Begin's relations with President Sadat of Egypt are bound to suffer greatly from such a situation. Even the distant American protector may become unhappy with Mr Begin's Israel, viewing such policies as a long-term escape route, unless the Begin government were to prove unexpectedly flexible.

Most political observers in Israel do not believe in this possibility, even though opposition pressure on Mr Begin may be greater—many Israelis are evermore aware of the need to reach an agreement with the Palestinians, for Israel's security.

But Mr Begin has left no doubt about his commitment to achieve complete control over Eretz Israel. His decision to give up the Sinai in order to "Eliminate Egypt from the picture" does not contradict his long-term aims; it was instrumental to the Israeli electorate. His policy has left no doubts about his long-term aims, while the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has shown that Mr Begin's Israel wants to achieve the rank of a regional power as far as the Gulf, in an unprecedented way.

Such policies would keep the Arab-Israeli conflict alive, in a dangerous way. But it is unlikely that Mr Begin would change his strategy, nor by so doing he wants to bring relations with Egypt and the United States to breaking point. This would come about, but not necessarily soon and not necessarily before Egypt got back, in 10 months, the last of the Sinai.

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## Arabs feign indifference to Israel poll results

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 1

Arab countries purported to show little interest in the results of the Israeli election, either ignoring the poll altogether—like Saudi Arabia and Iraq—or merely reporting the inconclusive voting figures in brief news items.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued to express its desire for a new government led by Mr Menachem Begin in the ground that his policies would be so detrimental to Israel's international standing that they would ultimately benefit the Palestinians.

Confronted by a democratic election that has no parallel in the Arab world, several Arab states also took the view that the results were irrelevant. In Kuwait, for example, the daily newspaper *Al-Rai* said that "the outcome of the election will only lead to more aggression against the Arabs and the loss of additional Arab territory and more Arab humiliation."

Peres the Israeli Labour leader is no less aggressive than Begin, though he is a more skilful deceiver and covers his face with cosmetics and wears smooth gloves as opposed to the direct and clear "cardinal of Begin".

The winner of the election, the paper said, would still use "sophisticated American weapons to chase Arabs everywhere."

In Amman, Mr Basam Shkara, the Palestinian Mayor of Nabulus, said that there was "no difference" between the policy and strategy between the Likud and Labour parties; they do not recognise the existence of the PLO or the national entity of the Palestinian people or their human rights.

Both the PLO and Mr Shkara have their eyes on Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, who said in an interview with *Newsweek* magazine that the election of Mr Begin might give the Arab world "a salutary shock".

In reality, however, the PLO would like the situation to see Mr Peres form a government.

Senior members of President Sadat's staff appeared resigned today to the idea that they would have to deal again with Mr Menachem Begin as Israel's Prime Minister. They hid their private feelings that they would prefer to see Mr Peres at the helm (our Cairo correspondent writes).

However, Mr Butros Ghali, Egypt's Foreign Minister, emphasized the importance of Mr Begin's election. "Mr Begin is a man who became Prime Minister in Israel but was concerned that he should have a strong mandate."

"A weak government in Israel would be a real obstacle to the peace negotiations," Mr Ghali said. "A strong coalition would be much easier to deal with because there would be less arguing during the negotiations."



Mr Shimon Peres: Smooth gloves but same strategy in Arab eyes.

### Man in the news

#### New era opens for World Bank

From Frank Vogt, Washington, July 1

An advantage for Mr Clausen is that he has come to the World Bank without all the political baggage burdening Mr McNamara. He is a banker's banker, who has steered clear of politics, though behind the scenes he has lobbied effectively at times for the interests of American business. He was selected for his new post by President Carter, but in outlook he has much more in common with President Reagan.

Securing strong American support for the World Bank will be one of Mr Clausen's toughest assignments, but he has the diplomatic manner that wins and influences friends. A strong ally, for example, is a fellow businessman in San Francisco, Mr George Shultz, the president of the Bechtel Construction Company and a close friend and influential adviser of President Reagan.

For more than eight months Clausen has been preparing for his new post, including a world tour to meet leaders who might prove useful allies in World Bank politics.

He has the experience and skill to drum up publicity, and is concerned that Americans do not understand the need for aid and that Congress may block funding for developing countries.

Mr Clausen has law and business degrees and a 30-year career behind him. He became head of the Bank of America in 1963 and has since quadrupled its assets and profits. He has admitted annual salaries of more than \$500,000 (more than \$250,000) and now he turns to a job that pays one-third as much but offers new opportunities.

He believes in the virtues of free enterprise and is convinced that capitalism can play a greater role in raising the living standards of the developing nations.

Under Mr McNamara the World Bank's lending volume increased twelvefold. But today's era of budget constraints forces Mr Clausen to develop ways of boosting the bank's lendable funds without relying on big annual increases in aid from Britain, America and the other industrial powers.

Mr Clausen will dig deeply into his mine of business and banking contacts to stimulate greater private investment in developing nations.

## NIGERIA'S NUCLEAR AMBITION

Nigeria, a country rich in oil, is embarking on a nuclear programme. In a speech on National Energy Day Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, the Minister for Mines and Power, said that this would ensure "the continuation of our life as a nation and providing a sense of security for our people and property."

The minister's statement did not seem to indicate what sort of nuclear programme his government had in mind or whether it would be exclusively peaceful. Explaining that Nigeria, a signatory of the nuclear non-proliferation agreement, was dismayed by the fact that several of the other influential signatories were not only promoting nuclear technology but also trading in it, he said Nigeria had no alternative but to join the club of nuclear speculators.

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## DAILY STAR READER PROFILE

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MICHAEL FOOT  
Leader of the Opposition

# STAR

In a year, Daily Star sales for June '81 have soared 48% to a record breaking 1,585,000 copies a day - up 134,000\* copies over last month.

BRITAIN'S FASTEST GROWING NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

\*Subject to audit



## Polish economic ills overshadow Comecon summit

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade, July 1

Prime Ministers of Comecon, the Communist economic group, begin their annual conference tomorrow in Sofia with Poland's crisis representing the biggest problem the organization has been faced with in more than three decades of existence. Mr. Mikolaj Tichonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, will lead the Soviet delegation.

Poland's problems have added to the difficulties all the members are having with their own economies. Growth rates have slowed down for the past few years, and are now reaching their lowest since the industrialization programmes after the Second World War.

Neighbouring countries which depend heavily on Polish industrial raw materials have suffered from Poland's inability to meet commitments. Poland failed to deliver almost £20m worth of coal, sulphur and machinery last year, and this year, the situation is even worse.

The agenda is expected to include Comecon's integration plans, where supply and delivery of raw materials and joint investment are coordinated, but again are being delayed because of the Polish crisis. It will also include trade relations which Comecon countries are now anxious to put on a new footing, as practically all trade is done by negotiated agreements.

The trading system is threatened as Poland's failures have triggered chain reactions forcing the countries to seek substitutes elsewhere, which are more expensive and mean hard currency spending.

But Poland is not the only reason for Comecon's lack of integration as member-countries failed to reach a consensus last year, in Prague.

Poland's heavy indebtedness to the West will also loom high on the agenda of the meeting, but it is not likely that the member-countries can do much to help. Nevertheless, it is expected that some kind of joint assistance programme might emerge from the meeting to see Poland over the first difficult stage.

Discussions on the present price system have also been

## Japan likely to snub US over secret devices

From Peter Hainthorpe, Tokyo, July 1

Japan is expected to refuse to supply its main ally, the United States, with advanced technology and electronic equipment which is required to improve American military weapons.

This became apparent today after officials in Tokyo reviewed an American request for Japanese technology and electronic devices which the United States wants to incorporate in precision guidance systems for missiles and other weapons.

At the same time, the Pentagon has urged Japan to enter into a joint venture under which Japanese industrialists will develop and manufacture weapons for the United States.

But officials told me today that Mr. Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, is likely to turn down both requests.

Under the terms of our post war peace constitution, Japan is prohibited from possessing or manufacturing weapons which can be used for offensive purposes. We are also strictly prohibited from exporting weapons abroad, an official said.

According to American diplomats in Tokyo, Japan originally developed its technology for electronics and precision equipment under licence from the United States.

But in many areas we find that Japanese technology is now superior and the finish and accuracy of their mass-produced equipment is superb, an American diplomat said.

Both Japanese and American officials said the request had originally been submitted by American diplomats in Tokyo, but the subject was raised again this week when Mr. Joji Amura, Director-General of the Defence Agency, met Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary in Washington.

Although Japan has banned industry from exporting arms in any form to the United States, it has been using Sanyo video tape recorders in the past to guide the guidance of nuclear bombs, a weapon employed during the war in Vietnam.

Japanese officials said the American request has placed Mr. Suzuki's administration in an embarrassing position at a time when President Reagan is attempting to persuade Japan to spend more on defence and take a greater responsibility for the security of north-east Asia.

At present Japan outlays the equivalent of 0.5 per cent of its gross national product on its armed forces and has been accused of 'free-riding' on its economy while enjoying the cheap ride on defence under the United States nuclear umbrella. The country has agreed to increase its defence budget by 7.5 per cent this year. But a spokesman for the government admitted today that senior officials in the Pentagon remained dissatisfied with the low level of Japanese defence spending.

However, Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, made it clear today that the government does not intend to step up defence spending this year. 'Considering the fact that the budgets of all ministries, except defence, were trimmed this year Japan has nothing to be ashamed about. The United States is making unreasonable demands and we cannot accept them,' Mr. Miyazawa declared.

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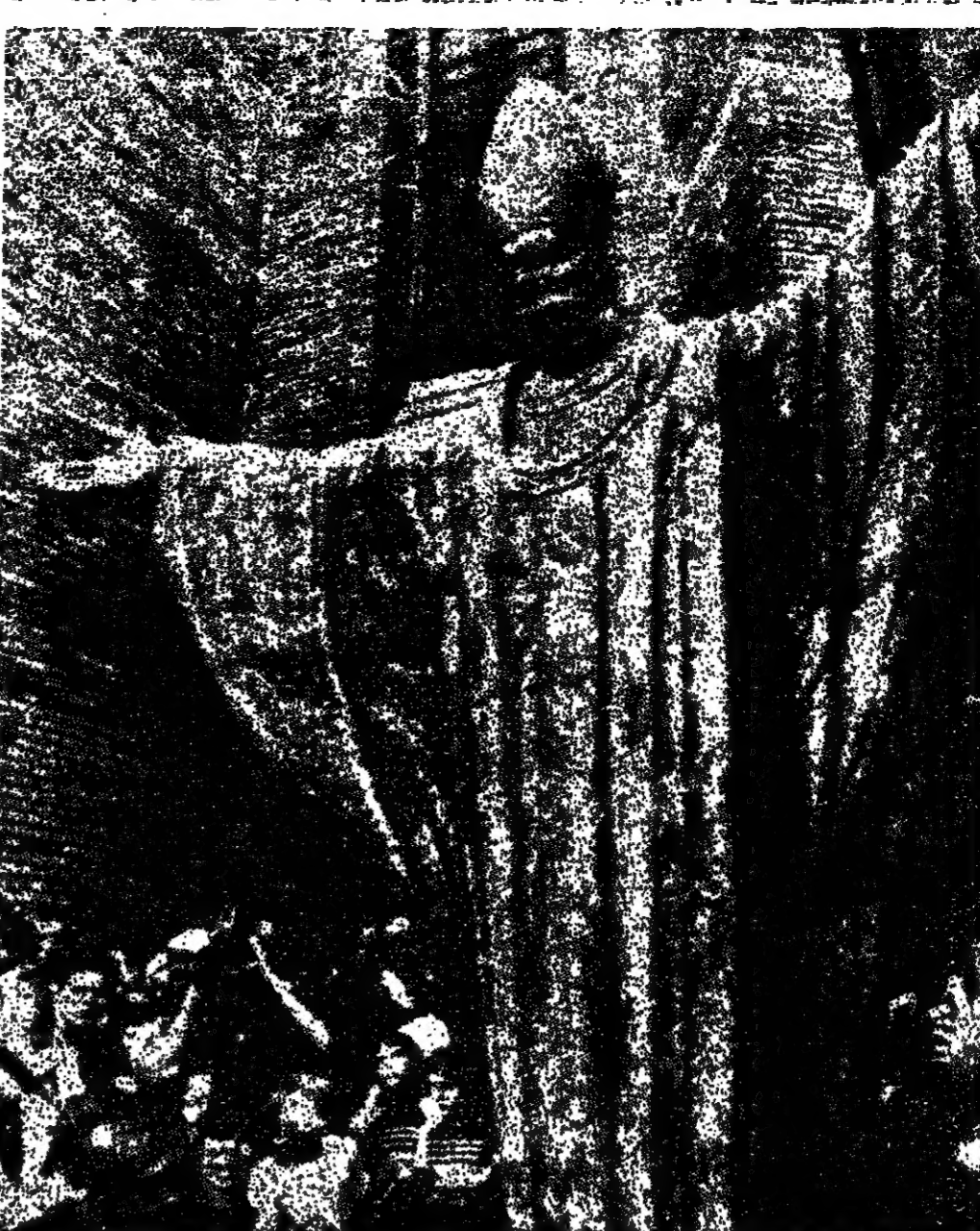
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Larger than life: a statue of the Pope, who was formerly the Archbishop of Cracow, being unveiled in Tarnow, in the Cracow region of Poland.

## Basques and Catalans boycott pact meeting

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, July 1

An attempt by Spain's two largest parties, the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) and the opposition Socialist Party, to push through a pact setting the powers and areas of 16 future autonomous regions is running into growing problems.

Today, the Basque Nationalists and the Catalan Regionalists boycotted a top-level meeting of the four national parties represented in the Cortes on the ground that they were not prepared merely to endorse weeks of negotiations between the big two. The chief ministers of the present two regional autonomous governments ignored appeals from Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, to send their party representatives to the meeting.

After the failed military coup in February, believing that Spain's top military men were against the autonomy process started by Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Prime Minister, the ruling party and the Socialists worked out a common strategy to curb a growing transfer of powers from the central Government to the regions, which was anyway to their disadvantage.

But the talks, first between the big two and subsequently widened to include the Communist and the conservative Democratic Coalition of Señor Manuel Fraga, Iribarra, have developed into tough bargaining behind the scenes about power as they lay the ground in the regions for the next national general election.

The pact, held by the spring of 1983 but could well be brought forward to next year in view of the divisions in the ruling party over the new divorce law, and if the regional elections in Galicia this autumn are held in Andalusia next spring go badly for the ruling party.

Today's boycott by essentially middle-of-the-road Basque and Catalan parties produced a surprising ally when the Communists, led by Señor Santiago Car

## Hu accepts blame for Mao errors

From David Bonavia, Peking, July 1

Mr. Hu Yaobang, the new Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, today accepted the blame, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, for having allowed Mao Tse-tung to perpetrate serious political errors for 20 years towards the end of his life.

He told a mass rally in the Great Hall of the People: 'We veterans who had been working together with him for a long time as his comrades-in-arms, or who had been following him in revolutionary struggle as his disciples, are keenly aware of our responsibility in this matter, and we are determined never to forget this lesson.'

The rally marked the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

Apert from illumination of main buildings in Peking, night, no other public festivities marked the date.

Mr. Hu was named on Monday as party Chairman, while Mr. Hua Guofeng, Mao's nominated successor, was demoted to the post of the most junior of six Vice-Chairmen. It is widely expected that he will slip further into obscurity over the coming years.

Mr. Hu said that the party would now be able to 'reach the South Gate of Heaven and then ascend the Peak of the Jade Emperor.'

While the Chinese party remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, Mr. Hu went on, the ideology 'does not embrace all the truths in the unending course of human history, nor can it possibly do so. For us Marxists, the theory of Marxism is the guide to action, and by no means a rigid dogma to be followed unthinkingly.'

Party leaders 'must not put themselves in a special category just because they are in leading positions.'

Mr. Hu told the rally that the Chinese Communist Party now had a membership of 39 million. 'Our party is a great party of 39 million members and it is a party in power,' he said.

Until now the Chinese Communist Party was believed to have 38 million members, half of whom joined during the now discredited Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976.

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## Brussels presidency a mixed blessing

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 1

Britain today assumed the presidency of the EEC for the second time since it joined the Community in 1973. The British take over from the Dutch and will be in the chair for the next six months.

The presidency, which passes from state to state in alphabetical order, entails not only the chairing of the EEC's Council of Ministers in its various guises, but also the task of representing the Community to the outside world.

Thus Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will speak for the EEC on the basis of an agreed position, at the session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September.

Although the presidency confers some advantages on the incumbent, it also entails the right to draw up the agenda of council meetings, it also requires a combination of the roles of judge and advocate which can be embarrassing if important national interests are at stake.

This raises a question whether it will be either to Britain or the Community's advantage for the British to be in the chair during the crucial negotiations which will get underway in September on the reform of the EEC budget and the Common Agricultural Policy.

For his part, Lord Carrington will be much concerned with promoting the EEC's new initiative on Afghanistan which has now unmistakably taken precedence over the Community's traditional peacekeeping role in the Middle East.

The EEC's Middle East diplomacy has been running into the desert sands for some time, and now appears to have been dealt a final blow by the attitude of President Mitterrand of France, who made clear yesterday his support for the step-by-step approach of the American-sponsored Camp David accords.

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## Death of a New York jobhunter

From Michael Leppman, New York, July 1

The terrifying and finally fatal odyssey of a young visitor to New York highlights again the random perils of this fearful city. Yesterday police stitched together the dreadful last hours of Mr. Gerard Coury, a graduate from Connecticut, who died at the weekend after leaving his car on an underground railway line.

Mr. Coury had come to the city on his way to Washington, where he was to be interviewed for a job in a restaurant. He had to change trains in New York.

On Friday evening he telephoned his mother from a police office at Grand Central Station in extreme distress. He had, he said, been robbed of his money, luggage and everything he owned except his trousers.

His mother told him to wait while she arranged for him to be sent money, or for somebody to pick him up. He was last seen by a policeman in the waiting room at 11 pm. The policeman gave him a message to keep on waiting.

Police clear Grand Central Station and lock it soon after 1 am, but it is not known at what time Mr. Coury left. He was next seen at dawn a half mile away, running along Eighth Avenue towards 42nd Street, the heart of the city's crime, vice and drugs district. By now he did not even have any trousers.

A crowd of about 20 street people seemed to be chasing him, witnesses say. They threw bottles and rubbish in his direction, shouting taunts and insults. Police do not know how he became involved with the mob or how he lost his trousers.

Naked, he ran into an underground station, where police tried unsuccessfully to stop him from jumping a turnstile and getting on to the platform.

There, he touched a live rail and was apparently electrocuted, although doctors say he could have died from heart failure brought about by sheer terror.

Before they pieced together this horrifying tale, police had believed the victim to be one of the thousands of vagrants who haunt the streets of New York. They thought he might be mentally defective.

His brother Charles said: 'He was a good kid, but whether or not after being accosted, beaten, stripped and abandoned in New York City he was in control of his faculties, I could not say. I certainly would have freaked out after that.'

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## DISPUTE OVER 'RIGHT TO TRAVEL'

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 1

A constitutional dispute is brewing here over the right of Americans to travel abroad after a Supreme Court ruling involving Mr. Philip Agee, the former CIA man.

Mr. Agee gained notoriety by revealing the names of former CIA spies and with Mr. Mark Rosenblatt was asked to leave Britain having been accused of activities damaging to British security.

The Supreme Court decision earlier this week reaffirmed the right of the Secretary of State to revoke a passport if it was supplied to someone whose presence abroad is likely to damage international security or American foreign policy.

Some lawyers are claiming that the scope of the Supreme Court's decision is far wider than that intended by the court. Professor Laurence Tribe, of Harvard University, said that the court had 'left a loaded gun' aimed at free speech and travel.

Mr. Floyd Abrams, who has been representing Agee, is appealing to the Supreme Court against the decision, saying: 'The sweep of the decision may be such as to encompass far more than errant CIA agents.'

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## £250m AIRPORT FOR SINGAPORE

Singapore-Lion and Flag

dances officially opened the new international airport at Changi, a vast complex, ranking with Tokyo's Narita, as Asia's largest.

It cost £250m and took six years to build. The five-storey terminal building has a floor area of 265,000 square yards and can handle 10 million passengers a year. -Reuters.

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## Crisis ahead for Costa Rica Democracy fails to avert political violence

From Stephen Downer, Costa Rica

Just slams surrounding San José, democracy will be questioned in the near future.

Poverty is increasing because the economy has not grown. The distribution of income has deteriorated, mainly because of inflation.

Government officials blamed Salvadorean guerrillas, sympathizers for one of the recent attacks, which injured three United States Embassy Marines. The other theory worrying local people is that young Costa Rican radicals were responsible.

The liberal-conservative Government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, which gave diplomatic support to the fight against Anastasio Somoza, President of neighbouring Nicaragua until 1978, has given no such encouragement to the revolutionary movement in El Salvador.

Señor Carazo, in fact, seems determined to maintain the status quo until his term as President ends next year.

Señor Hernán Sauter, the Finance Minister, resigned from the Government in April because of what he saw as the President's abandonment of the beginning of economic restructuring.

Among other proposals Señor Sauter had urged the changing of rules which restrict Costa Rican manufacturers from imported goods by as much as 31 per cent.

There are major changes that have to be introduced to the public sector, Señor Sauter added, otherwise it may be hindered to economic growth. It is getting too big.

Señor Arias Sánchez agreed: 'My party created a welfare state. But we are a little concerned about the paternalistic attitude that has developed in Costa Rica. In that sense we have to strengthen the individual and not the state.'

About 2.2 million people live in the small, peaceful country. 98 per cent of them are literate. Thirty-five per cent of public expenditure goes on education, 2 per cent on national security. The Army, considered a waste, was disbanded in 194















THE ARTS

Dance

# Anelaborate but litral ballet

The yal Ballet end their season at the Metropolitan Ope New York, this week, before moving on to Tor.

CyBarnes reports on the American premiere of Keth MacMillan's Isadora

Keth MacMillan's *Isadora* is extraordinary — it is extraordinary, and although almost entirely, it is the of grand failure one would expect to have than a cheap

adova, which was given its premiere at the Metropolitan Opera House this week, is the first in MacMillan's narrative ballets that began with *Anastasia* and continued with *Manon* and *Apollonia*. They are all fundamentally theatre pieces. They all concentrate on a woman — possibly *Manon* was an exception there — and they all put far more emphasis on drama than on dance.

This is almost a tradition of British Ballet. Choreographers such as Robert Helpmann, John Cranko and Peter Dinklage have all emphasized drama more than dance. So *Isadora* should not really surprise anyone — even if it does not actually excite anyone.

MacMillan planned *Isadora*, I suspect he meant it as a vehicle for his favourite ballerina, Lynn Seymour. This did not work out, but the irony is that Frederick Ashton years ago gave Seymour a role in *Isadora* solo that so totally recalled the pictures of Duncan, that in a brief three or four minutes Duncan came alive. In *Isadora*, Duncan dies with MacMillan's Ballet.

It is all so elaborate and so literal. It has, I understand, been considerably cut from its London version a few weeks ago, and people tell me, much improved. Yet the ballet still does not work on any theatrical level.

Also for the first time, MacMillan is using a totally original full-length score by the composer Rodney Bennett. This is both rare and brave. The music, as one might expect from any knowledge of the composer, is simply clever pastiche, a collage of sounds struck on a palette of history. But it is not all that bad. Bennett is a very effective contemporary composer des-

## American ballet stars at Sadler's Wells

Martina Van Hamel, Kevin McKenzie and George Christ will be among the dancers appearing with Ballet Stars of America during the American dance season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. Among the works in their two programmes will be

Gallery

### Oskar Kokoschka Memorial Exhibition

#### Marlborough Fine Art

Among the most distinguished of the artistic exiles from Hitler's Germany to end up on these shores, Oskar Kokoschka spent 15 important years (1933-1953) of his long life here, became a British citizen and maintained close contact with Britain right up to his death last year, at the age of 94. In the select but not all that large memorial show his London gallery, Marlborough, have now put on (until July 31), Britain bulks large — especially in the views of the Thames he painted in the 1930s, mostly after he had moved away.

And yet there is something very clearly forbidding us to annex him to British art. First, we are likely to notice that the brilliant colours, and the fast, nervous brush-strokes with which they are applied, do not seem to correspond to any London we know, even in the general imaginative way of the French Impressionists and Fauves who treated the same subjects. Next, we notice that the feeling and the vision are almost exactly identical whether Kokoschka is painting Vienna or Prague before the war, or Switzerland, or (stunningly) Downtown Manhattan 20 years after. In other words, though Kokoschka seems at first to carry a very extrovert, outward-turning artist, responsive to the world around him, when it comes to the point he is another of those who develop a strange, inward-looking, inward-turning artist, seeing exactly how it works, how very tiny, incidental variations distinguish a view of Istanbul from one of Chelsea Reach. And there is always, too, always an infectious delight in the sheer handiwork of painting. The full-scale retrospective which must be somewhere impending should be revelatory.

gradual progression in the self-portraits which fill the ante-room is fascinating to behold, even though I persist in liking the earliest (1923), painted in flat blocks of vibrant colour, the best. Other early works, such as the brooding *Lac Léman* of 1924 or the crisply drawn *Car of 1910*, have the same sort of quality, and it must be said for his rather wispy, romantic portrait of the unspeakable Alma Mahler (c 1912) that, while noticeable on the sinister side, it does give one some faint notion of what all those grand artists saw in her.

As we move into the 1930s Kokoschka finds his mature style and sticks to it thereafter. True, everything is ruthlessly shaped in the same stylistic mould, and yet monotony is avoided: one develops a strange fascination in seeing exactly how it works, how very tiny, incidental variations distinguish a view of Istanbul from one of Chelsea Reach. And there is always, too, always an infectious delight in the sheer handiwork of painting. The full-scale retrospective which must be somewhere impending should be revelatory.

John Russell Taylor

Richard O'Brien, author of *The Rocky Horror Show*, will lead the cast of *Eastward Ho!*, the opening production at the rebuilt Mermaid Theatre. A musical by Howard Shuman, Nick Bicar and Robert Chertow, based on the Jacobean comedy, it opens on July 7.

Karlheinz Stockhausen will be the special guest at next year's Dublin Festival of Twentieth Century Music, where he will conduct the RTE Symphony Orchestra in his *Inori*. New works at the festival, from January 6 to 12, will be provided by Brian Beckett, David Byers, Eric Boydell, Philip Edmondson and Jerome de Bromhead, while other composers featured include Ligeti, Kagel, Henze, Xenakis and Lutoslawski.

Two of Britain's leading young cellists, Robert Cohen and Julian Lloyd Webber, will appear as soloists at the 1981 Schools Prom concerts at the Albert Hall from November 23 to 25. More than 1,000 young musicians, in ensembles ranging from jazz groups to symphony orchestras, will be playing at the Proms. Another professional joining the young performers will be the jazz trumpeter Humphrey Lyttelton.

A new play by Edward Bond, *Restoration*, his first musical, opens at the Royal Court on July 21. Set in eighteenth-century England, to music by Nick Bicar, the comedy is directed by the author with designs by Hayden Griffin and Gemma Jackson. The cast is led by Simon Callow and Irene Handl.

Theatre



Sheila Hancock (left), Patrick Stewart, Gemma Jones, Leanne Mellinger.

## Lighting changes help transform actions into dreams

### The Winter's Tale

#### Stratford

"Your actions are my dreams" exclaims the deranged Leontes to his falsely suspected wife, thus supplying the clue for one notable Stratford version of this play in which the conflicting realities of the jealous husband and innocent wife were signalled by reversals of lighting.

Ronald Eyre's production is also emphatically punctuated with light changes, the different scenes being that they are used to underline main turning points in the plot. There is an awesome blackout when Leontes rips up the oracle's message; another when Antigonus consigns the baby to the wilds of Bohemia and meets the giant bear in a flash of lightning. If there is one point Mr Eyre wants to get across it is that Leontes has offended the Gods. It is of no help to *The Winter's Tale* to launch it in the manner of a Greek tragedy, for the simple reason that this draws even more attention to the arbitrary character of Leontes' jealousy. If Apollo is punishing him for an act of

injustice, what rival deity spurred him on to it in the first place? Neither Shakespeare or Mr Eyre has any answer to this and when the fatal delusion first grips Patrick Stewart it is as though he is having a heart attack.

He gulps for air, loosens his clothes, his arms flail and when he regains equilibrium, his frank smile is replaced with a smugly poisonous mask. As I hope these details begin to convey, this is a fascinating and grand-scale performance. Mr Stewart is an actor who excels in representing sickness. In this case, he begins in a state of exultant good health, blowing his own trumpet in the opening pages, playfully twisting Polixenes' arm in a hospitable persuasion, and expressing all of his affections in boyish physical contact, the first sight of what is to come appears when he is lying at Hermione's feet, his face staring out from under a stone in the midst of the surrounding gaiety.

One the person dies bite into him it immediately affects his physique. His walk becomes shaky, his gestures uncoordinated, his bearing as a heavily mustached conjurer to pos-

sible Victorian numbers by Stephen Oliver.

Mr Eyre's view of the play is implicit in the opening pages in which a carnival monster of Time gives birth to the child Mamillius. Such may indeed be the inner fable; but there remains the task of bringing it to detailed life. And I have rarely seen the Bohemian scenes played with such bland insipidity, every face, bearing, every wit slow, every accent proclaiming the triumph of natural virtue over intelligence.

Irving Wardle

### Concerts

#### Salomon Orchestra

##### St John's

There is something in professionalism that can easily take away the thrill of a pursuit, for which on occasion we may be heartily grateful. Nobody wants an excitable doctor. But it is refreshing to meet an orchestra which custom has not staled and yet which does not make of enthusiasm an excuse for insouciance. The Salomon Orchestra is one such. They take their members from among the many excellent instrumentalists who have chosen to make their careers outside music, and they meet occasionally for crash courses leading to public concerts like the greatly enjoyable one they gave last night.

An orchestra which takes its name from the eighteenth century Impressionist might be expected to specialise in Haydn, but the Salomon prefer music that gives everybody a good time. Here they began with two full-blooded pieces of love music, Dvorak's *Opello* overture and Wagner's *Wedding* Lied, then completed their programme with Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony, the noisy and jubilant Prelude to Victory he composed in the summer of 1944.

The vitality of the music making, the sense of people enjoying themselves at their tasks and savouring every moment, made it impossible to ignore any detail of the

### Lyrics of the Heartside

#### Arts

##### George Eliot

#### Soho Polytechnic

The best part of the first half of *Lyrics of the Heartside* is that it makes way for the second half. It may have taken Joseph Myddell as much thought and research to put together the first half, but it does not show. With access to all Paul Laurence Dunbar's poems and letters, he does nothing more than make a quick survey of Dunbar's attitudes to his American life, summarising his reactions to the War between the States, to black life in the South and in the North — and read well and sagaciously dramatic selection of writings that illustrate those attitudes.

Mr Myddell is considerably more successful in the second part. He takes hold of the material in a finer spirit and connects it so that it tells something of the man in the actual context of his life. Where he begins with simple performance of the material, no more genuinely informative than any reading might be, he touches the spirit of Dunbar after the interval.

Dunbar, born in 1872, was virtually the first black poet to come out of real international note. His lyrics frequently sang with rhythms that still escape most white writers, and his influence extends now to jazz singers, such as Oscar Brown Jr. and to Stevie Wonder. Mr Myddell links those rhythms to his performance with stylish assurance once he stops cataloguing Dunbar's life and gives it a context. The context is

finally a happy one for London, revealing Dunbar's reactions to being lionised by British society while still only 25.

That context could make the show a success if London was given to supporting acts that are distinctly "off-Broadway", that aim to find and entertain their natural audience for the obvious rich talents of Mr Myddell at the Arts Theatre.

When Verity Barge was interviewed by Melvyn Bragg on television, shortly before her death, he commented on the number of women writers she had encouraged at the *Soho Poly* and waited for his response. It was typical that she found it too obvious to be commented on and pushed on to the next subject.

The policy there has always been concerned with fostering talent wherever it was found. There are still many traces of her influence in the programme, yet Margaret Wolfitt's George Eliot plays more like a lengthy response to Mr Bragg, detailing the minute struggles of being a woman and being an artist.

Mrs Wolfitt, like Mr Myddell, attempts to reveal the life and reveal the artist, reading from letters and reading from the books. Her portrait of George Eliot does not ever get to the bones in the way that Mr Myddell awakens the poems, and her steady insistence on biographical data, verbal footnotes such as those identifying Eliot's singers, gives it the quality of a lecture. It does eventually become a pleasant lecture, but why Richard Digby Day takes credit as a director, I cannot imagine.

Ned Chaillet

### Concerts

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There is something in professionalism that can easily take away the thrill of a pursuit, for which on occasion we may be heartily grateful. Nobody wants an excitable doctor. But it is refreshing to meet an orchestra which custom has not staled and yet which does not make of enthusiasm an excuse for insouciance. The Salomon Orchestra is one such. They take their members from among the many excellent instrumentalists who have chosen to make their careers outside music, and they meet occasionally for crash courses leading to public concerts like the greatly enjoyable one they gave last night.

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The vitality of the music making, the sense of people enjoying themselves at their tasks and savouring every moment, made it impossible to ignore any detail of the

performances. Time and again I was struck by the silver clarity of the woodwinds ensemble, by the exultant confidence of the brass, by the astonishing range and exactness of colour and dynamic achieved by the strings. In the Dvorak and Wagner works, particularly, so much was happening and happening with such passion, that one might almost have been listening to Schoenberg. And for unbelievers should perhaps add that this is intended as a compliment.

No less rare was the sensitivity and trust with which the players listened to each other. In the Dvorak and Wagner works, particularly, so much was happening and happening with such passion, that one might almost have been listening to Schoenberg. And for unbelievers should perhaps add that this is intended as a compliment.

No doubt much of the credit for this, and for the liberating discipline of the playing throughout, must go to the conductor Howard Williams.

The other professional participant was the soprano Marie Hayward Segal, who looked like Birgit Nilsson in her prime but sounded curiously youthful. Her voice still in its Sieglide phase. As yet, too, she has little personality of her own, playing safe with traditional approaches to climaxes and cadences, though her singing was always appealing and quite faultless.

Paul Griffiths

### Sena Jurinac

#### Wigmore Hall

Although it is a while since Sena Jurinac last sang in opera here, her London public is faithful, enthusiastic, and numerous when she gave a recital, with Geoffrey Parsons as her pianist, last night.

The repertoire of her programme abounded in interest. There were three early Weber songs, one of them the charming, rather Wagnerian, "Bride's prayer on the eve of marriage" (much on the lines of "Oui, d'emain" in *Fre Diavolo*). Her Brahms group included the famous but rarely heard "Regenlieder". There were groups of songs by Mendelssohn and Reger, each with its share of diversity and distinction, as well as some favourite Schubert and Richard Strauss. She began, in English, with Dido's Lament from Purcell's great opera — clear, appreciative English too.

Jurinac is still singing opera, particularly in Vienna (she recently appeared there as Kostelnicka, Feldmarschallin, and the Ariadne boy-composer) nearly 40 years after her debut at home in Zagreb. There is plenty of voice, in all registers, only one wobbly note (twice) in a recital lasting over two hours, some dubious intonation, admittedly, but because she was singing out, indeed "bifing" with her voice. The lustrious, peace-shin to vocal quality that conquered us in 1947 at Covent Garden, with her Cherubino and Dorabella, has changed over the decades: it is still occasionally audible as part of the mature

soprano known from her Poldi and Marie Thereses of more recent years.

In German song she does not create instant atmosphere, fresh and unique, every time, as the greatest Lieder-singers do. There is always shy, gentle charm, a lovely personality; when words and tone, and artistry all combined, as in Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe", one realized what had been missing earlier. The clinching last verse of Strauss's "Georgine" was marvellously felt and projected, likewise the whole of "Zueignung", with a clean, open, ringing, thrilling top A in the penultimate line.

The best was to come. For her first encore she announced "I hope you recognize", and then sang "Da geht er hin", the Marchallin's monologue from her *Requiem*. With a delicious chuckle at "Die alte Frau", indeed with something distinctive, or simply just right, in each cherished phrase. Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist wie ein Gluck" was sung with almost violently possessive intensity, uncommon and moving. Then she closed the piano lid, picked up one of the many bouquets, and waved goodnight.

Writing last week from Alderbury about George Benjamin's "A Midwinter", I praised the soprano soloist, but looking at the advance syllabus and not the programme book, identified her wrongly as Mrs Teresa Cahill, and I apologize objectly to all and readers for my stupid mistake. Last night's singer, I promise you, was Sena Jurinac.

William Mann

Cinema

## John Ford, a monster of acute sensibility

### About John Ford by Lindsay Anderson

Piccus, £12, hardback; £5.95, paperback.

Almost 30 years ago, when it was not usual to acknowledge artistry in directors who worked in the Hollywood factories, Lindsay Anderson caused a certain shock by describing a film by John Ford which he was reviewing as "Shakespearean". Since then he has not compromised his esteem. Ford is still "one of the great poets of humanity in our time" and his book *About John Ford* leaves no room for challenge.

Anderson's admiration of the artist was often severely tested by his meetings over the years with the man, for whom words like "unpredictable" were also like inadequate. He recalls, for instance, an incident in 1957 when he shyly showed Ford one of his own early films, *Every Day Except Christmas*. Ford behaved disgracefully, talking throughout the screening, asking foolish questions, acting up worst at the moments which were most obviously the homage of the young director's veneration and study of his own work. "Ford let up for a moment. The accordion music was gentle, the camera moved dreamily over flowers and tilted up into darkness. A moment of dream. Ford smashed in with a knockout blow: 'When do the fish come in?'"

This was pure malice, not insensitivity. Was it some strange professional resentment? Or a test for the disciple's love? The love survived it. Anderson's book is perhaps without parallel as the tribute of one film maker to another.

Ford entered Anderson's life in 1946 when he was 23 and (ignoring the advice of the then *Times* critic that it was the "graveyard of mediocrity") went to see *My Darling Clementine*. He discovered a magic that emanated from "some kind of moral poetry".

The process of discovery of discovery is supplemented and commented by later experience, rediscoveries, reconsiderations, and the meetings with Ford, to the last visit, six weeks before the end from cancer, when Ford was past pretending that their often abrasive communications over friendship.

Few of the close collaborators whose testimonies appear in this book seem to feel they ever knew him well. He was a monster, no doubt, using every means — blustering, bullying,



John Ford, a monster of acute sensibility

tears, wheedling Irish charm, foul-mouthed roistering — to dissemble the acute sensibility which the films cannot conceal. Also, no doubt, to manipulate the people around him, without principle, for the purposes of his creation. What purposes they were, and how fine at their best, the still photographs in this book serve to illustrate.

Anderson spends some time upon Ford's fortunes at the hands of his critics, particularly the exponents of the critical systems that came into vogue in this country and America in the seventies. Ford's grandeur tended to elude the machinery of

rigid critical theory so that the critics of this period were inclined to prefer, perversely, the films of his decline, which could more readily be categorised.

"They are not too wise for his simplicity", Anderson concludes. "merely too clever". For his own part, after these 35 years, Anderson has begun to see through the paradoxes, finding the answer perhaps in the epigraph he takes from Amiel's *Journal*: "Quand on veut respecter les hommes, il faut oublier ce qu'ils sont et penser à l'idéal qu'ils portent caché en eux".

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NEW BOOKS

# Auden: butterflies from the dung-heap

W. H. Auden

By Humphrey Carpenter

(Allen & Unwin, £12.50)

Auden was against biographies of writers: they were in bad taste. By most standards, Auden himself was in bad taste. He misbehaved and was insufferable even to his best friends from his Oxford days on. Staying with the family of one of the precious Christ Church set, A. S. T. Fisher, clerk and writer of sex manuals, Auden "showed food into his mouth paying no attention to his neighbours' needs". At the Isherwoods he scattered books from the shelves carelessly on the floor unconscious of Christopher's irritation. He got no better. On a later occasion he unrepentantly burnt a grove on Basil Wright's baby-grand on his cigarette. "It doesn't alter the tone," pouted Auden. He regarded peeing in the sink as a "male privilege", boringly and repetitively saying:

Apart from all this, he was a predatory homosexual of the first order with no doubt, John Layard's shooting of himself lying somewhere on his conscience. He fell in love with the poetess, whether "Princeton First-Year" or naval "plain-sewing", of John Pudney, Richard Crossman and many another gay young thing. He was a connoisseur of the gay life in Berlin, a city which he described as a "buggers' daydream": it boasted 170 male brothels. His hedonism later "brought out" Benji Britten. In

addition, there was his anal fissure to contend with, remembered in "Letter to a Woman", and pornographic poems such as "The Platonic Blow" which once written, though privately circulated, were difficult to keep from the public eye. He was not a very pleasant character: an encumbrance and liability as a house-guest with his eye on your curtains for a bed-cover, and vodka bottle. It is just possible that the reading of this biography might diminish the man's poetry. Yet Hugh of Lincoln's lyric voice sounded from the middle of Auden's does much the same; and, of course, there is infinite sadness in the lonely plight of an ageing poet. Despite his repetitions, and trying eccentricities, Auden's poetry, as he describes as being like an hotel, latterly bore its cross valiantly. Auden had not turned out to be his Morgan Forster.

Butterflies fluttered up from the dung-heap. "In Memory of W. B. Yeats", "In Praise of Limestone", "The Shield of Achilles", Eliot charted his course, and Auden's poems in 1927, wrote, "I do not feel that any of the enclosed is quite right, but I should be interested to follow your work". He worried about his poetry, and in Auden's thinking, poetry was not to be taken too seriously, "poetry makes nothing happen", and he believed in the poet's right to



Drawings of Auden made on the last night of his life by the Austrian artist Anton Schumich, at the poetry reading in the Palais Palfy, Vienna, September 28, 1973.

Brian Martin

## Fiction

The Company of Women

By Mary Gordon

(Cape, £6.50)

Mary Gordon, author of *The Company of Women*, is herself one of an interesting female group, composed of novelists who have begun to publish in the United States in the past few years and who are with traditional concepts of the novel, but in a wholly literate and serious fashion, yet at the same time unobscured by the current strictures of feminism. Within it are Ann Tyler, Ann Beattie, and Patricia Lockwood. Guest, author of *Ordinary People*, who is towards the popular or good-read end of this particular spectrum. Mary Gordon is probably the best of them with her specific mixture of humanity, humour and accurate but unexaggerated perception of the contemporary scene.

The company of her new novel is a group of aging women, living in and around New York, widows and spinners in dull jobs, who are guided by a dominantly self but nevertheless independent-minded priest, Father Cyprian, to whom, in his rural retirement they pay an annual visit. Felicitas, the book's gaudy but appropriately named central figure, is the daughter of one of them, the mother being a hearty female redneck or hard-bat, who in fact works for an insurance broker. Felicitas is known first as a clever child in the midst of this group of generally childless women, loved and treated and secretly hated by one or another of them. A vernacular liturgy means that she is sent to Columbia to study classics seriously and here she falls in love, in an uncompromising physical way, with a beautiful professional idiot, who involves her in his enormous "burned-on" mode of life for a while, leaving her, after this narcotic idyll, with a child. At the end we see her in Father Cyprian's village contentedly preparing to

marry the man in the hardware store. Felicitas's home circle, although peculiar, is still in a way ordinary in being magnificently unfashionable. It provides an excellent point of vantage from which to look at the rebellious cultural front line of the late 60s in the middle section of the narrative. Mary Gordon is extremely funny about the beautiful Roberta, about her girls and about the Woody Allen-like schmuck in the apartment below whom she sleeps with to prove to Robert that he has managed to liberate her. In the middle of the novel, Felicitas's mother, "Fidel Castro, Fidel Castro", it turns out to be a way of preventing premature ejaculation.

She suddenly saw what Richard was meant to be - somebody's Jewish father, and she was off the track, talking about bombing the Pentagon when she should have been peering at the chestnuts in his bill. Mary Gordon's observation is as sharp as Mary McCarthy's used to be, but is less aggressive and less childishly smart. *The Company of Women* is immensely satisfying and quite without irritating faults, an impressively mature achievement for a second novel.

Michael Moorcock is a voluminous writer of more or less scientific fantasy hitherto (narrative has been more or less a new field with great adroitness and credibility with *Byzantium Endures* (Secker & Warburg, £5.95). This purpose, with a varied bag of tricks such as "reproduction of a page of the 'original MS', appendices and thanks to real people in the 'editor's introduction', to be the recollections, particularly of the years 1915 to 1920, of 'Calvin' Fyatt, Ukrainian Jew, who has wound up selling second hand clothes in the Portobello Road, in refugee delirium and anti-Semitic rage (assisted by his splendid refusal to acknowledge the rather obvious facts of his own descent).

Against the dreadful collapse of Russia to revolution and war, described in elaborate, exciting and highly convincing detail, he has a absurdist European Mr. Footers reels from one fearful danger or humiliation to another. He manages to get away with his skin (apart from some sore patches on his behind), a

Anthony Quinton

## That wedding

Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales

By Anthony Holden

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Royal wedding books are the literary equivalent of tea towels. Some are hardly cobbled up with little regard for quality, but there is no reason why others should be less than superb. Anthony Holden, rather later into the field than most of his competitors, has stitched together an attractive mosaic which would do very well for the more intelligent aunt, though if she is a monarchist aunt who reads newspapers she won't find a lot, she doesn't. Holden's book is the *Wedding* (Doubleday, £8.95), is more profusely illustrated, stronger on genealogy than original analysis or anecdote, competent, likeable, and an ideal present for aunts with a lower IQ and more slavish regard for monarchy than the ones to whom you would give the Holden.

In some ways Harry Arnold's wedding book is the most readable of the lot. Charles and Diana (NEL/Time, £5.95) is acknowledged in Mr Holden's book as one of "Britain's two leading 'Charles watchers'". He refers to the elegant Lucia Santa Cruz as "a tasty Latin American dish by anyone's standards" and is a master of invented novelette dialogue. Sample: "Hello Diana," said a voice. "This is Prince Charles. Would you like to come down on Sunset to watch a game of polo?" "Absurdity of this sort apart Mr Arnold gives a very vivid picture of the love-hate relationship between the Prince and those journalists who have shadowed him over the past few years. Yet despite this constant shadowing Prince Charles seems to be almost unwaveringly good-humoured, even jocular. When he got the Prince's congratulatory telegram after the engagement he even replied: "Trust you won't be made redundant."

There's nothing in Clive James's "Royal Poem in Rhyming Couplets" to suggest any such special knowledge. Despite the sub *Private Eye* jokes it reads like a cross between William McGonagall and the captions in a Rupert Bear Annual. Marc's cartoon commentary is a little over the top. Charming's *Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne* (Cape, £4.95).

Tim Heald

phrases "the day itself dawned: a rainy one" or "the Queen looked on in a rosy glow" if he had had more time to consider them. And if it's surprising to find him still promoting the idea of Prince Charles as Governor-General of Australia it is far sadder to see him suggesting that Prince Andrew may one day become Governor-General of Canada. Nor is it likely to take place over the life body of Pierre Trudeau or any other foreseeable Canadian prime minister.

For all this Mr Holden is a lively and well-informed authority on Prince Charles, and there is no better royal wedding book. On the other hand I think he would have done better to have produced a thoroughly revised version of his biography than rush through a literary tea towel like this.

Knowledgeable though he is, Hugo Vickers has not spent nearly as much time following Prince Charles about as Anthony Holden has. His book, *Debutante Book of the Royal Wedding* (Doubleday, £8.95), is more profusely illustrated, stronger on genealogy than original analysis or anecdote, competent, likeable, and an ideal present for aunts with a lower IQ and more slavish regard for monarchy than the ones to whom you would give the Holden.

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Tim Heald

# The creative impulse

Remembering Britten

By Alan Blyth

(Hutchinson, £7.95)

By Christopher Headington

(Eyre Methuen, £6.95)

Four and a half years after the composer's death, the time is obviously ripe for a good crop of little Britten books: this pair brings the total so far this year to four. But Alan Blyth's collection of memoirs is opportunity only in the best sense. While remembrance is still relatively clear, he has caught the impressions of Britten as man and musician on 30 people who knew him well, whether as artistic collaborator or chosen performer, colleague or friend.

The blurb makes a point of the contradictions that emerge, but in fact the portrait remains remarkably consistent throughout these various condensed interviews: the contradictions were all within it. It is clear that Britten was a genial host and a man whose warm affection for his friends was unfeigned, and even

but that he kept to himself the whole business of composing. Hans Keller is the only contributor here who talks of having had serious musical discussions with the composer, and even he found Britten unwilling to express views or maintain them in argument.

No doubt Britten felt that his music should have no need of verbal justification, but his extreme privacy was surely also, as Graham Johnson and others suggest, a safeguard against the exposure of what was deepest in his personality. On the other hand, practical music-making could obviously engage all his energies, even if he was himself a desperately nervous performer, though again he would discuss with his musicians points of technique rather than interpretation.

Singers — we hear from Peter Pears, Janet Baker, Joan Cross and Robert Tear — were selected in advance to be right for their roles, and so there was no need for much to be said. It followed also that the first-castings were usually for Britten definitive. He had little interest in going over old ground, and even

disliked hearing works presented in ways different from the original. What seems to have engaged him most, after composition, was the preparing of the premiere with his chosen team, preferably in Aldeburgh. The acclaim of a vast public was an embarrassment and an intrusion.

Other curiosities and paradoxes abound. Britten could be extraordinarily kind, sensitive and generous to his friends, but the slightest misunderstanding was enough to close a relationship that had lasted for years. He was a pacifist, but vehement and intolerant in stating his pacifist views. He was a man of great refinement, but he loved nursery food and the jollities of a traditional Christmas. He was, in a word, human, and like any other human being he is not to be contained within a slim volume of reminiscences. However, the evidence assembled here may well lead to books of greater interest and insight than Christopher Headington's biography, a compressed catalogue of dates and contemporary press reports with an evil caricature of the composer on the cover.

Paul Griffiths

# How things were for our Sisters

Victorian Women

Edited by E. O. Hilderson, L. P. Hume, and K. M. Offen

(Harvester Press, £25)

There's plenty of information, entertainment and cause for alarm in this anthology of a documentary account of the lives of nineteenth-century women and how things were for them in Europe and America in the nineteenth century. It's in four parts: *The Girl*, *The Adult Woman* (personal life), *The Adult Woman* (work), and *The Older Woman*. Rights and Lib come very much into it of course, but the texts (200 or so) are splendidly unswerving and unpretentious on the subject. Albertine de Necker de Saussure (1838) says a man "has but one way to express his will, and that is to do it in his family". How different from us, but then many decades of fearlessly emancipatory endeavour have rolled by since Saussure, and Beatrice Webb (strangely unquoted here) didn't communicate to the world in vain. And even in 1838 deference to the male wasn't as widespread as all that. Harriet Martineau said she was glad she'd escaped marriage, even though she managed to only because her, to a certain extent, loved one went off his head.

I'd have expected, French

women ("la douce tyrannie de la mère") to have emerged from this collection as the most formidable of the three sister groups, but surprisingly it isn't. The Reverend had done plenty of great things worrying over what man she should marry by choosing as a husband — "Mon Dieu! Such indecision! Such perplexity!... almost wish I were not so free that I were restrained, controlled..." It's true that Jeanne Deroin, who lived almost right through the nineteenth century, describes in indignant detail the harsh domestic chores of French working-class housewife, but acceptance seems to be the common rule. Marie-Genevieve, wife of a Paris tailor in the mid-century, is "sweet, submissive" she gives him free rein. Without complaint she tolerates the fact that he spends every evening out.

Englishwomen on the whole turn out to be far tougher. (One thinks of the scholar-queen, Anna Gurney — not mentioned

here — whom George Borrow visited in 1856. When she questioned him closely on some point in Arabic grammar, prizefighters, took fright, dashed from the room, and ran all the way from Sheringham to Cromer before feeling himself safe.) Frances Kelly is here, who fought and won in the courts an action for judicial separation from her husband the Rev James Kelly, incumbent of St George's Liverpool. And what had Kelly done? The Reverend had done plenty, and one salutes the courage of this woman who fought for her natural rights at a time when the law literally interpreted could and would attempt to enforce the virtual enslavement of married women.

This is a fascinating and richly diversified account of the lives, achievements and struggles of women. The most sympathetic of all those who have written about them, Mrs Gaskell: "When I had little children I do not think I could have written stories, because I should have become too much absorbed in my fictional people to attend to my real ones." Salute to a woman who is able to put first things first, without sounding in any way second-hand or self-demeaning in doing so.

David Williams

## Living with the family

Shaky Relations

By Edward Blishen

(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

Up to a point we could all write autobiographies like Edward Blishen's, of which this is round about the sixth instalment. It centres upon the death of his father — that impossible, likeable man to whom an apology was made in *Sorry Dad*. But it also makes room for two large-scale diversions when Mr Blishen descends on Africa, first attending Book Week in the late 1940s and later doing a lecture tour in the East.

Such events are not particularly extraordinary, even allowing for the fact that Dad, and for the fact that the African visits across out of Edward Blishen's very personal interest in African literature. We could all, given some diligent work with diaries, or some determined effort at remembering, find matters of similar weight and potency to write about. What we could not do though is to cast our reminiscences into so remarkable a form. For what matters to Edward Blishen is not the timetable of events, or their changing surface — although he has a fine touch for detail (the frustration of trying to get educationists to write intelligibly about education; the irony of finding a Nigerian tracteller hawking his palms — though they were nuts — what matters here, and in the earlier volumes, is the human implications, the harsh difficulty of trying to reconcile warring temperaments, whether inside a family or across alien cultures that have come to share a common language.

And of course there are no answers. As before, the autobiography is supremely honest in its diffidence over making any judgments at all. (Indeed the author seems so unsure of himself that he calls his own books by different titles and disguises his friend Leon Carfield behind the unlikely name of "Kufus.") Roasted Africa in more ways than one — "this was not Hertfordshire" — he none the less coolly articulates the dilemmas of an old culture confronted by a literary one, and holds the ring between them. Anguished by brute stupidity he takes refuge in a useful, civilising humour.

But there is a steel quality in these gentle ruminations, which vindicates his implicit conclusion: that literature is not just a matter of gesture and colour, but also a teasing out of subtleties of thought and feeling. This is nowhere more evident than in his account of the death of another shaky relation — his wife's mother — three pages of moving simplicity heightened by a perfectly achieved balance between observation and reflection. (But keep the teachers off it or they'll put it straight into their family studies textbooks.)

Brian Alderson

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By Nicole Ward Jouve

(Virago, £7.95)

The sensibility that links this collection of short stories is more remarkable than the material of male injustice and domestic ignominy that dominates them. Nicole Ward Jouve is a writer of unusual ferocity. It is not the only note she strikes, but it is her truest. Nothing is smothered out. She refuses any device that would mute the voice of direct experience, and her prose takes on a jagged shape from the nervous pressure of her thoughts.

## London Review of Books

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## Indiscriminate terror from the sky

### The Doodlebugs

The Story of the Flying Bombs By Norman Longmate

(Hutchinson, £12.95)

"It's safer facing the Germans in the desert!" muttered an 8th Army soldier home on leave in Suez, in the summer of 1944, as the V-1 flying bombs clattered overhead and exploded around.

First designated "the pilotless aircraft" and then the buzz bomb or doodlebug, the V-1 had been developed in 1942, but kept in the background by the glory-hunters of the Luftwaffe until it was too late for these incredibly cheap flying missiles (costing about £125 each) to be produced in sufficient quantity to affect the outcome of the war — and too late for fully effective delivery to be made on targets in Britain.

The author suggests that the V-1 might have been the device referred to by Hitler in his 1939 Danzig speech as "a weapon with which we ourselves could not be attacked", and lists half a dozen other possible alterna-

tives. Oddly enough, he does not include specifically the magnetic mine, which is what most people at the time supposed the Führer to have in mind.

Whatever the truth of that may be, the German Argus company's first V-1 powered plans in 1942, and if proposed output had been achieved, and the missiles delivered, casualties on the mainland of Britain could have been beyond the bounds of national tolerance. The reader of these pages will have a better understanding of the current controversy concerning Churchill's alleged ideas on visiting the German populace with previously unthinkable forms of death and disease (although Mr Longmate wrote this book before the present heated exchanges began). The author quotes the Premier's note of July 1, 1944, in which it is suggested that 100 German towns of between two and five thousand inhabitants each, probably equipped for defence, might be selected for destruction. And the savagery of proposals from other quarters for reprisals, underline for posterity what was one of the most notable Nazi victories —

the advocacy on our side of ideas which "were openly discussed by otherwise humane people; so effectively had the Germans succeeded in dragging their opponents down to their own degraded level".

However, these distillations of indiscriminate terror were shelved without the threat of the doodlebugs was removed by a combination of Allied bombing, Allied advances on the Continent, and an increasingly sophisticated interception fighters, balloons and anti-aircraft batteries, yet not until 6,000 of the missiles had been launched and caused some 30,000 casualties.

Posterity will also owe a great deal to the author for showing that people in 1944 were much as the people of "posterity" will probably be: a mix of the kind and the selfish, the compassionate and the unfeeling, the brave who overcame their fear and their less fortunate contemporaries who succumbed to it. All Britons were not "we can take it!" stalwarts, for to match those who helped their neighbours there were those who treated evacuees like unwanted cattle; and to match those in the

Bomb Alley of Kent and Sussex, who accepted as part of the deal bombs intended for Central London, there were those who objected even to the proximity of anti-aircraft guns that might disturb their sedate retreats.

Norman Longmate names some 1,200 men and women, with their own or cities, from whom he culled, amazingly, personal reactions and reminiscences to be woven into the fabric of this chronicle. With his account of the new terror brought so unexpectedly to the heart of England at a time when everyone supposed the war to have been virtually won, he certainly consolidates his position as the most evocative historian of the 1939-45 Home Front.

The deep sadness for lives and things familiar lost for ever is movingly exemplified by E. E. Bates's account (quoted here) of seeing the total destruction of the Church of Saint Mary of the Holy Rood at Little Chertsey in Kent, just about 700 years after its building by loving hands, where "many years before, I had passed to watch a flock of sheep safely graze".

Laurence Cotterell



§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

English Association (345) : Aug 3 58 p.m.  
European Ferries (302) : July 7 49 p.m.  
Geers Grosz (902) : Aug 21 42 p.m.

Issue price in parentheses. \* Ex dividend  
† Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b £10 paid.  
Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.



Living standards  
continue  
to slide, page 19

# Business News

THE TIMES July 2 1981

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Index 108.8 up 0.8  
DM 2.4092 up 147 pts
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\$ 425.50 down 52
- Money**  
3 mth sterling 12 1/4-12 1/2  
3 mth Euro \$ 17 1/2-17 1/4  
6 mth Euro \$ 17 1/4-17 1/2

## IN BRIEF

### Gas profits may take £70m knock

The recession, and consequent falls in industrial gas prices, in the Budget, could knock £70m off profits and prevent the British Gas Corporation reaching its financial target. MPs on the all party public accounts committee were told by Department of Energy officials yesterday.

Sir Donald Maitland, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, said that the company's four year £4,000m investment programme the corporation would probably have to draw down its deposits of £300m with the national loans fund, perhaps by as much as £200m over the coming two years.

The corporation would, he said, "move into a slightly negative cashflow period".

### TUC offers to help exports

The TUC has offered to use its labour contacts abroad to foster better international trade relations and to help industry win new export contracts. The suggestion came during yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, welcomed the TUC initiative and said the idea would be pursued in future discussions between Foreign Office and TUC officials.

### 1,500 jobs to go

More than 1,500 jobs are to be lost through more plant closures involving three separate companies. The closures are at Rotherham, West Midlands (950 jobs), the Newforge canny at King's Lynn, West Norfolk (350) and the Rotherham and Bass (412) acrylic monomer production plants at Teesside and Tyneside (280).

### Fewer strikes

Good company-union relationships and willingness by workers to adapt to new methods have helped the Dundee-Arbroath area to achieve a record of three times fewer strikes than the United Kingdom average, according to an independent study commissioned by the Scottish Development Agency, and covering more than 70 manufacturers.

### £1m ICL order

English China Clays, which claims to be the world's largest china clay producer, has ordered £1m worth of equipment from International Computers Limited to be installed in September at the company's base at St Austell, Cornwall. It includes four computers, and a Videodata system.

### Insurance price war

British motorists are benefiting from increasingly fierce competition between insurance groups. General Accident, the biggest motor insurer, declared yesterday that it plans to make no increase in premiums on its annual review date of August 1.

### Textile imports

Britain will be seeking improvements in the effectiveness of the Multi Fibre Arrangement which regulates textile imports, Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, said at the Trade Policy Research Centre last night. He criticized Japanese policy, and said Japan would be under pressure to ease exports to Europe.

### Bid rejected

Conoco, America's ninth largest oil company, has emphatically rejected the bid from Seagram under which the Canadian distiller would pay £2,350m (£1,342m) for a 41 per cent stake in the company.

### Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 967.66, down 9.22 on Wall Street yesterday. The S & P 500 exchange rate was 1.1465 while the £ = SDR rate was 0.599450.

## Nuclear team to go on with PWR design

By Rupert Morris

The Government took two positive steps yesterday to provide some much-needed impetus for the British nuclear industry. It appointed Mr Frank Gibb as chairman of the Nuclear Power Corporation to succeed Mr Denis Rooney, who resigned on May 19. It also set up a task force to produce design proposals for the Pressurised Water Reactor, intended to be completed in time for a public inquiry late next year into the proposed PWR nuclear station at Sizewell in Suffolk.

The establishment of the task force, to be led by Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, represents both a clear endorsement of the PWR, which has always been strongly favoured by the Prime Minister, and a recognition of problems it has encountered.

Mr Gibb's appointment will cause little surprise, although the fact that it will be part-time while he remains joint managing director of Taylor Woodrow may not please officials of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

But while it may not halt the internal debate over PWRs which is thought to have caused Mr Rooney's resignation, Mr Gibb's appointment will at least ease the uncertainty. He is 54, has been with Taylor Woodrow for 33 years, and has been acting chairman of the NNC since Mr Rooney left.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, announced yesterday that he was establishing the task force under Dr Marshall in response to representations from both the NNC and the CEBG, who were worried at the lack of progress.

Mr Howell said in reply to a Parliamentary question: "I am anxious that work on the development of the design for the first British PWR should proceed as quickly as possible, and that the necessary United Kingdom safety requirements... The Government also wishes to see more use made of the advice and experience on PWR technology available from British, Westinghouse and the Atomic Energy Authority (part of the NNC)".

Dr Marshall said yesterday that recent speculation had produced two alternative views on the PWR, which became highly controversial after an accident



Mr Gibb: appointment ends uncertainty

at Three Mile Island, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

These were, on the one hand, that the Government was prepared to buy the PWR "off the shelf", and on the other, that by the time it has been decided to conform to British safety regulations, it would cease to be economical and would have to be dropped.

"Both of these views are patently ridiculous," Dr Marshall said. "The truth lies somewhere in between."

He added: "I think we must have all our decisions made this summer, so that we can set about describing the design in words and drawings, to present to the nuclear installations inspectorate. The time-consuming task is writing it up, and proving the safety case."

Dr Marshall said he saw his role as that of a "scientific technician" at the head of a team drawn from the CEBG, the NNC, UKAEA and the American companies Bechtel and Westinghouse.

Recent doubts about the PWR have been fuelled by reports by Friends of the Earth, a Commons Select Committee and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, all of which criticised the inaccuracy of demand forecasts, and more recently by safety questions raised by Sir Alan Cottrell, former government chief scientist and senior metallurgist at the UKAEA.

["The United Kingdom used almost 6 per cent less energy in the three months to the end of May compared with a year earlier, according to provisional figures issued by the Department of Energy."

## Deal makes Saatchi 'largest UK ad agency'

By Margaret Pagan

Saatchi & Saatchi yesterday clinched a takeover deal that it claims puts it ahead in the battle to be the largest advertising agency in the United Kingdom—and the largest national agency in Europe. It is paying £4m for the private Age Synergy, which controls one of the fastest growing agencies in the country, Dorland Advertising. This adds accounts such as Heineken, Cadbury-Schweppes and Rolls-Royce to the list of Saatchi clients, which include the Conservative Party. Saatchi masterminded the advertising campaign that helped Mrs Margaret Thatcher to power at the last election.

Saatchi says the acquisition means that for the first time in 80 years a British-owned company leads the advertising field in the United Kingdom. The move also gives it a strong base for entry into the United States market.

Dorland, run by Mr Eric Garrett, was cited last year by M&A as the industry's monitor of billings, as the fastest growing of Britain's top 10 agencies.

Founded in 1905, it reported pre-tax profits for the year to December of £47,000 on turnover of £5.5m. After adjusting for an attributable loss from discontinued activities, Age Synergy says it would have made £712,000. Net tangible assets in December were £333,000, plus a revaluation surplus from properties of £22,000.

Saatchi, which earlier in June saw pre-tax profits 20 per cent ahead at £1.68m, is paying £1.5m on completion, a further £2.5m in October 1982, and up to £1.5m, dependent on billing, for this year and next, in 1983.

The £1.5m is to be satisfied by issuing 504,838 shares to be placed at 300p. Shares in the market gained 2p to 318p on the news. Phillips and Drew, the group's brokers, also have placed 500,000 shares towards subsequent payments. The £2.6m balance is to be funded from existing resources.

Other agencies in Age Synergy's subsidiary, Garrett Dorland Crawford Holdings, are Crawford in London and the Brookline Network with offices in London, Manchester, Leicester and Newcastle.

The agency employs 400 people and is to remain independent of Saatchi. Combined billings for the year are expected to top £150m.

Mr Simon Mallor, of Saatchi, said that expenditure on advertising continues to be remarkably resilient despite the recession.

## Writing on the wall for roadside advertising Call to scrap British Posters

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor



Spreading the word here is a poster displayed at one of the London & Provincial sites.

Action to curb monopoly practices which have restricted competition and partly led to high profits in the £50m-a-year roadside poster advertising industry is being urged by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

A report yesterday from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission called for British Posters, a joint marketing company owned by 10 key poster contractors, to be scrapped. Mrs Oppenheim said later that she was "considering how best to achieve this".

She is also asking Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, to seek undertakings from two of the industry's trade associations on the dropping of strictures

against members bidding for poster sites already in the use of another member. The commission found that codes of conduct in an earlier version could be seriously anticompetitive and that recently revised codes were also likely to have some effect on restricting competition.

The operation of British Posters, whose members control nearly 80 per cent of poster sites in the United Kingdom, has had a significant effect on the level at which prices have been set, the commission found. British Posters' members include the two leading poster contractors, accounting between them for about half of all poster space. They are Mills and Allen (part of Mills and Allen Inter-

national and London and Provincial Posters (part of Reed International).

Other members with substantial business are Arthur Maiden (a private company), British Transport Advertising (jointly owned by British Rail and National Bus), and Moore O'Farrell. As a dominant supplier of short-term promotion packages, British Posters had been in a strong position to establish price levels that maximized returns to its members, the commission said, adding: "We are satisfied that the operation of British Posters has led to a more rapid and orderly upward adjustment in prices generally than would otherwise have taken place and to more consistency in pricing between individual members."

The complex monopoly represented by members of the two main trading associations—British Poster Advertising Association and Solus Outdoor Advertising Association, which between them accounted for more than 80 per cent of the poster market—also tended to increase poster contractors' profits by keeping rents paid to landowners lower than they might have been.

The commission was concerned at the level of poster contractors' profits even though these did not arise solely through the monopoly situation, prices being dictated mainly by those of other media. Roadside Advertising Services, Monopolies and Mergers Commission (Commons paper 365, HMSO, £5.70).

## Tories set for attack on bank lending

By Bryan Appleyard

A study group has been set up by the Conservative backbench industry committee to assemble evidence for an attack on the leading policies of British banks.

The group is to report by the autumn before the next session of Parliament, so that recommendations can be considered during the session.

The key to the group's brief is the belief that British industry has been handicapped by excessively short-term lending policies adopted by the banks. It has already produced a working paper which suggests that a minimum of £5,000m of new lending annually is required to start correcting the balance and creating new employment.

The paper states that total bank lending to industry in Japan stands at 96 per cent of gross national product. In West Germany the figure is 40 per cent, in France 35 per cent, but in the United Kingdom it is only 20 per cent.

The paper calls for an investigation into ways the Government can promote extended term lending by the banks and ways of giving lending institutions the same kind of favourable terms under which building societies lend to house buyers.

It also suggests a big expansion of the loan guarantee scheme, which could be extended to £1,000m annually, compared with the annual ceiling of £50m on the current pilot scheme. Latest figures from the Department of Industry show that guaranteed loans totalling £2.4m have been negotiated since its inception a month ago.

Mr Michael Grylls, committee chairman, said: "We were interested in bringing medium-sized companies into the mainstream of economic policy. He hoped to do this by raising the maximum guaranteed loan available to £250,000 instead of £75,000 at present and by changing bank lending policies."

## Berisford bid lapses just short of success

By Michael Prest

S. & W. Berisford, the commodity trader, failed by a whisker to gain control of British Sugar. Berisford's £201m offer lapsed yesterday, leaving it with just over 40 per cent of British Sugar, 2.5 per cent short of the level needed to trigger the sale of the Government's holding.

The Berisford board said it was "naturally disappointed" that its offer had lapsed. The directors went on: "We will, however, endeavour to act in the best interests of the company as a whole while also protecting the interests of Berisford shareholders."

But Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, said he did not expect that Berisford's big stake would influence his management's policy. He said that British Sugar spent about £1m on its defence, including the cost of submissions to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Gordon Percival, Berisford's finance director, said his company spent £250,000 on newspaper advertisements. He would not comment, however, on whether Berisford will sell all or part of its holding.

One important consideration that will influence both companies' policies is whether Berisford will return in a year with another bid.

Market sources said last night that Berisford's failure in the long, hard-fought struggle was probably due to its reluctance to pay more than the 33p a share it offered.

## Receivers called in to footwear company

By Peter Wainwright

Norvic Securities, the loss making Norwich shoe manufacturer and retailer which apparently won a last minute reprieve from Barclays, its bankers five months ago yesterday, had receivers and managers appointed.

Mr Charles Metcalf, chairman, said that despite the substantial support of Barclays Bank, they cannot now continue to trade and maintain the group in its present form.

Mr Michael Jordan and Mr A. Stone of Gully, the City of London accountants specializing in receivership and liquidation, have been appointed by the bank as joint receivers and managers.

Norvic employs nearly 1,100 people in Norwich and Mans-

field. In its heyday there were more than 2,000.

The two Norwich MPs, Mr John Garrett of Norwich South, and his fellow Labour MP, Mr David Emms, who pursued Barclays to stay its hand in February, issued a joint statement.

They said: "Our hope is that the Receivers will be able to maintain production and minimize redundancies and find a buyer or buyers for the plant and the jobs that go with it."

The accounts of Norvic released three weeks ago contained an auditors' qualification. The group depended on adequate finance continuing to be made available.

Financial Editor, page 19

## IBA cash compromise over Trident split

By David Hewson

The long-running wrangle over the future of Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television franchises will be over next month if, as expected, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Trident, the group which owns both companies, decides to sell them to form two new companies.

When Trident's shareholders meet on July 23, they are expected to "rubberstamp" a formula already approved by the Independent Broadcasting Authority—a remarkable compromise between the IBA and the company.

The IBA has been a long-time headache with Trident since last December, when it ordered the company to divest itself of a majority holding in both companies. Its disagreement with the company centred on Yorkshire, which Trident claimed would be unprofitable if it operated as a separate company.

As details of the break-up of Trident's television empire became clear yesterday, it was apparent that a deal had been struck between Trident and the IBA over the new Yorkshire company's future financial prospects.

Should Yorkshire's advertising revenue be severely affected by the enforced break with Tyne Tees, the company will be able to return to the IBA in the middle of next year and ask for a reduction in the amount it has to pay towards the formation of Channel 4, the new commercial channel, and a reassessment of its role as one of the

Big Five producers of programmes for the ITV network. This unusual clause in Trident's divestment programme is an indication that the IBA is starting to feel the pressure being brought to bear upon it by ITV companies worried about the cost of financing the new channel. Mr G. E. Ward Thomas, Trident's chairman, said yesterday that he hoped the IBA would decide to introduce a new way of financing the channel which would not throw so heavy a burden on the ITV companies during 1982.

Yorkshire Television Holdings	
Capitalisation—£12.6m	
Principal shareholders:	
Banc 25 per cent	
Pearson Longman 25 per cent	
Trident 15 per cent	
Yorkshire Post Newspapers 10 per cent	
Three further investors at 5 per cent each or less	
Mr. Rothschild held 15 per cent for subsequent placing with local Yorkshire interests	

At the same time, Mr Thomas said that Trident, which had been formed by the merger of Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, would look abroad for its future growth.

Tyne Tees Television Holdings	
Capitalisation—£5m	
Principal shareholders:	
Vaux Breweries 20 per cent	
Trident 20 per cent	
Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation 15 per cent	
United Newspapers 7.5 per cent	
Television 7.5 per cent	
Three other investors, so far unnamed, will each hold 5 per cent	

film distribution business in America as well as investigate other audio-visual projects there.

Trident has done a lot better out of the divestment exercise than it expected originally. The new Yorkshire company will pay rent to it for the use of technical assets for five years. In the first year this will be £1.5m, with an estimate for the five-year period of £5.5m.

It will also pay Trident for the use of studios for eight years, a total of £8.09m, with an option to buy the studios for £11m up to January 1, 1985.

Tyne Tees, the new company, will buy the existing studio buildings for £3m, next December and pay an estimated total rent for technical assets of £2.5m over the next five years. It will also pay a minimum total rent of £3.25m for eight years' use of new studios, with an option to buy at an indexed cost of construction, estimated at the moment at £2.5m.

Trident said it expected the divestment to increase the net worth of the company by some £3.25m.

The principal shareholders of Yorkshire will be the brewers Bass, publishing group Pearson Longman, Trident, and Yorkshire Post Newspapers. Tyne Tees' main shareholders will be Sunderland brewers Vaux, Trident, the institutional investors' body Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, United Newspapers and Telefusion, the television rentals group.

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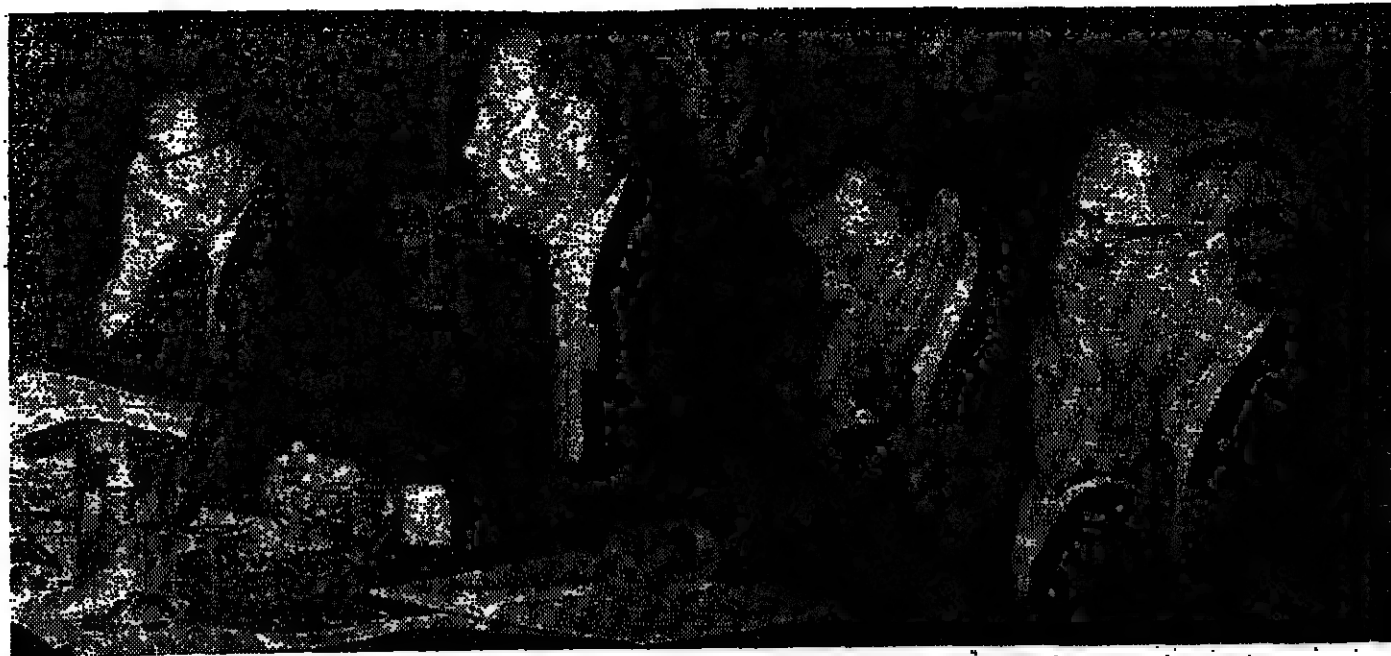
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## PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
AB Elec	10p to 126
Berc	5p to 59p
Davies & Newman	1p to 25p
Farnell Elec	10p to 53p
Gi Univ Stores	12p to 448p
Falls	
Arb-Latham	10p to 345p
Ass News	10p to 238p
Atlantic Assets	8p to 331p
British Sugar	9p to 203p
Exel Grp	10p to 203p

Rises	
Racal Elec	8p to 426p
Sainsbury J	12p to 434p
Taylor Woodrow	5p to 539p
Unilever	8p to 588p
Union Discount	10p to 468p
Falls	
First Castle	5p to 117p
Gen Electric	4p to 359p
Granges, including A.A.	2p to 246p
Rediffusion	5p to 184p
Six Affiliates	10p to 894p





Industry leaders at the Business Perspectives conference yesterday.

## Industrial survival—Italian style

By Melvyn Westlake

A leading industrialist yesterday accused the Government of conducting a series of experiments, especially monetary experiments, without regard to the policies of other countries.

Speaking at a conference in London yesterday, Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, chose the British steel industry to illustrate his point. While the British Steel Corporation has been reducing manpower and output, the Italian steel industry has been increasing its capacity, he said.

Twelve years ago Britain produced 28 million tonnes of steel a year; now it has a capacity of 15 million tonnes. Italy, on the other hand, had raised its capacity to 26.5 million tonnes. A reasonable man might ask how it was that in the same market circumstances one country's industry—which is not notably efficient—can expand, and another's industry contract, Sir Campbell said.

He was speaking at a conference on the "Revitalization of Britain's industry and economy", organized by Business Perspectives.

The example of steel presented the classic dilemma that faced companies in hard times, whether to reduce their size or grow out of the problem. His personal observation over many years showed him that the Italian way was to expand

whenever possible, without too much regard to profitability. The message for Britain was clear, Sir Campbell said.

Unless the Government was extraordinarily careful in what it did, it is perfectly possible that Britain would end up importing other countries' unemployment. Sir Campbell also noted that some years ago Italy passed a law which said that selected Italian companies could receive funds from banks at half the going rate of interest. Many Italian companies had gearing ratios so high that they would be regarded as candidates for liquidation by British standards. But, miraculously, the companies continued in business.

If Britain did not take the Italian practice into account, it could find itself with perfectly good companies going bankrupt while their Italian counterparts went on living.

Another paper prepared for the conference by Professor J. K. Galbraith argued that the "supply side" economics championed by President Reagan's Administration in the United States, was simply a way of giving more money to the rich by reducing their taxes.

It was not possible for the affluent in America to plead for lower taxes merely because they would like to have more money to spend and enjoy, the paper

noted. Instead some justification had to be found for cutting their taxes. A larger social value had to be ascribed to the act.

The reinvigoration of the American economy was the case currently being made on behalf of those who, in a perfectly normal way, would like to have more money at their disposal. However, the notion that tax cuts would herald some burst of "supply side" energy belonged to the realm of not-altogether-harmless fantasy, the professor's paper said. Professor Galbraith did not attend yesterday's conference.

Another speaker, Mr Peter Cazalet, a managing director of British Petroleum and chairman of BP Oil International, argued against any attempt to curb rapid exploitation of Britain's North Sea oil and gas. He said that the apparently attractive idea of producing just enough energy to maintain national self-sufficiency for as long as possible was the worst option open to a government.

The best policy was to encourage the maximum efficient rate of North Sea development so that Britain could become a net energy exporter. The country could then grow strong on the money coming in from overseas customers. He said that Britain clearly had a comparative advantage in energy production, and should exploit it to the full.

## Two British companies in £150m oil rig deal

By Nicholas Cole

Contracts worth a total of £150 million have been won by two British companies for work on the North Sea oil floating production system expected to go into operation in the Hutton Field 90 miles north-east of the Shetlands during 1984.

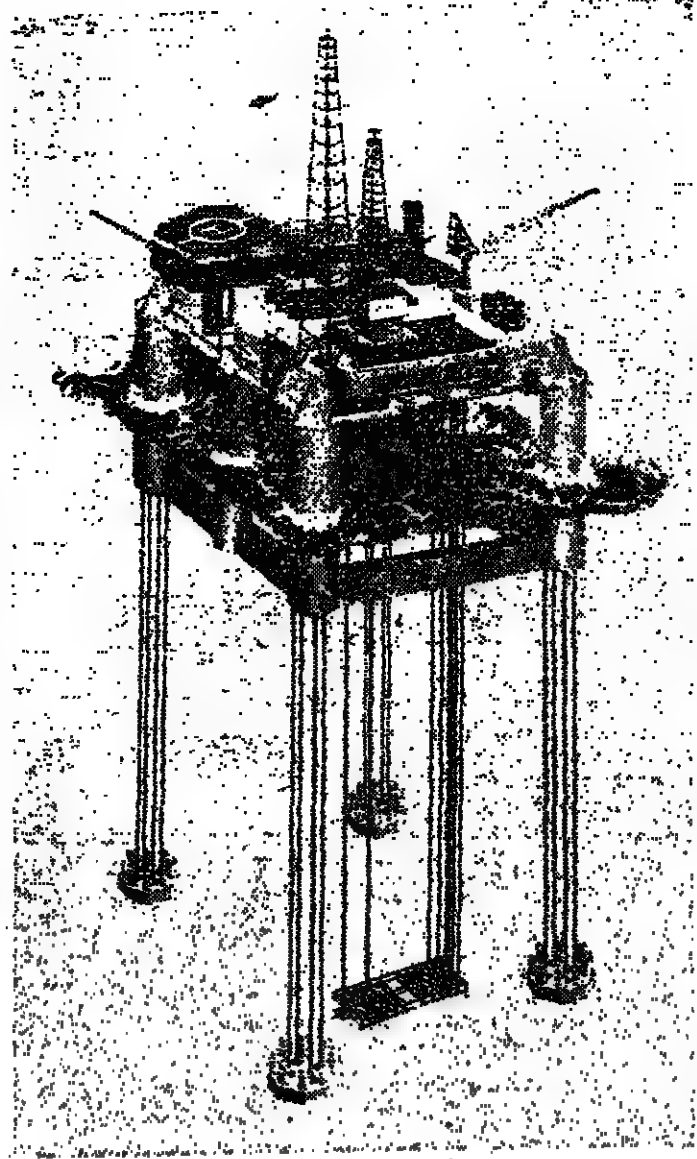
The contracts are for the deck and hull sections of the 46,900-tonne tension leg platform that will be used in the world's first commercial application of the system, was hailed yesterday by Mr Hamish Gray, the Energy Minister, as a breakthrough in offshore technology.

The deck structure will be built by McDermott Scotland at Ardersier, on the Moray Firth, and the hull section by Highlands Fabricators at Inverness, in the County of Inverness. The orders, gained against competition from other yards in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, will ensure employment for 3,400 workers until well into next year. Work will start immediately.

Award of the contracts was announced in London and Aberdeen by the operator, Conoco (UK) and its Hutton Field partner, the British National Oil Corporation. Gulf Oil, Amoco (UK) Exploration, Gas Council (Exploration) Mobil North Sea, Amerasia UK and Texas Eastern North Sea. The main interest in the field are held by Conoco, BNO and Gulf Oil, each with a 20 per cent share. Total value of contracts awarded to date is an estimated £310 million.

Mr Harry Sager, chairman of Conoco United Kingdom, said the Hutton project marked an important departure from conventional methods.

"It does not depend, like



Floating rig design tethered to the seabed.

most systems used today, on big structures sitting on the seabed. So it opens up a new era of oil development in deep water territory that might otherwise be beyond our reach. We think we could now go down in excess of 1,500-2,000 feet," Mr Sager said. The Hutton Field is in 450m of water.

Five years' engineering effort have gone into the project, which gives the British offshore industry the opportunity to take a world lead, Mr Sager said. The floating platform will be tethered to the seabed, under tension, by 16 vertical legs—four on each corner—made of 10½ inch diameter steel tubes.

## Energy Agency fears oil price explosion

By Frances Williams

Another oil price explosion is imminent unless Western industrialized nations take tougher action to cut their consumption, the International Energy Agency (IEA) says.

The warning comes in its 1980 review of member countries' energy policies and projections. The industrialized countries have made considerable progress in conserving oil, but their efforts need to be intensified to guard against a recurrence of the oil price explosion which could lead once again to intense price pressures, the agency says.

The IEA cautions that the present world oil glut, caused by falling world demand, and the resulting downward pressure on prices, is unlikely to persist after the end of the year.

Required imports by IEA's 21 member countries are forecast at 24 million to 25 million barrels a day throughout the 1980s, similar to the 24.5 mbd in 1979. This, combined with increasing demand from the rest of the world, will put upward pressure on prices.

On the basis of member country submissions, the agency calculates that there will be a shortfall of 4.2 million barrels a day in 1985, equivalent to 10 per cent of IEA oil demand or 16 per cent of IEA imports. The calculation assumes that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will produce about 20 mbd, rather than the 1979 production of 31.5 mbd, but considerably more than

present estimated levels of 22 mbd.

The IEA believes that net imports of oil could be cut to 19-20 mbd in 1990. But assuming economic growth of around 3 per cent a year, this would mean slashing oil use per unit of gross domestic product by 37 per cent over the decade and increasing domestic energy supplies by 26 per cent, including a 50 per cent rise in coal production and a 170 per cent increase in nuclear supplies.

Failure to meet these objectives could result in another oil price shock and dampen economic growth in the 1990s, the IEA says.

A third of Western Europe's oil refining capacity, much of which is operating at record losses, may never be used again, Mr William S. Barrack, chairman and chief executive of Texaco, said yesterday (Edward Townsend writes).

Europe's capacity for crude oil distillation is seven million barrels a day greater than its present consumption. [Mr David Howell, the Energy Secretary, yesterday appeared to contradict the recent British National Oil Corporation's pledge to keep North Sea prices pegged to world market levels (Anne Warden writes).

## Wytch Farm buyers gathering

By Catherine Gunn

Candecca, the British offshore oil exploration company, is to explore ways to arrange a consortium of companies or financial institutions to buy the British Gas Corporation's half share of its onshore Wytch Farm oil discovery in Dorset if the Government succeeds in its attempt to force British Gas to sell.

British Petroleum, the gas corporation's partner at Wytch Farm, is also looking at the stake.

"We should be interested were the terms right. It would obviously hinge on the price," a spokesman for BP said last night.

Under the sell directive issued to British Gas on Friday, there is no obligation to sell Wytch Farm to a British buyer.

"It will be a commercial sale by British Gas. There is already foreign ownership of onshore oil resources in the United Kingdom," a spokesman for the Department of Energy said last night.

But Mr David Hooker, managing director of Candecca, which already has interests in Southern England, believes Wytch Farm should remain in British hands. "We are definitely going to be working on it," he said last night. "A consortium of oil companies is one of many possibilities."

Placing a value on the British Gas stake of Wytch Farm is complicated since the well is not fully on stream.

## Reluctant Bonn backs steel plan

The West German cabinet has approved the package of measures to curb steel industry output and subsidies, agreed by EEC industry ministers last week.

An economics ministry spokesman said in Bonn that approval was given at yesterday's cabinet session, despite continued misgivings. The measures become effective immediately.

At the EEC summit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed dissatisfaction with the agreement, which foresees a dismantling of state aid to steel at a slower rate than that sought by Bonn.

The final cut-off date for subsidies to steel means that Germany's almost unsubsidized steelmakers will have to continue to compete against heavily supported producers in other EEC countries until the end of 1983.

## Datsun name 'may be dropped'

A report that Nissan Motor Company, the Japanese car maker, is to start selling its cars under the Nissan name rather than Datsun, has been criticized by the company's American dealers. In Tokyo, a Nissan spokesman was quoted as saying a change from Datsun was under consideration "but no final decision has been made".

**Australian oil probe**  
Barrick Petroleum (Australia) will spend over Aus \$30m (£17.5m) on oil and gas exploration in Western Australia over the next three years. Saudi multi-millionaire Khushki has a controlling interest in the company, which has previously been involved in oil and gas exploration in the United States and Canada.

## Japan 'on upturn'

The latest set of statistics indicates that Japan's economy will pick up in coming months, according to the Economic Planning Agency in Tokyo. Japan's economy has apparently bottomed out, the agency says, and will start recovering fully in the near future.

## Pipeline call

Eighteen Congressional Representatives and 15 Senators urged President Reagan to call off the next three years in building a 4,800-km (3,000-mi) natural gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

## Swiss liquidity rise

Swiss banking liquidity rose sharply in the final third of June according to figures in the Swiss National Bank's latest statement from Zurich. Clearing accounts of Swiss banks, commerce and industry rose to SwFr11,242m (£2,810m).

## Nuclear fuel pact

Japan and the United States have reached agreement for joint research into the production of high quality, economical fuel for fast breeder reactors, the semi-official Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation said in Tokyo.

## Poor sugar crop

Mexico's sugar production in the 1981-82 harvest will be at least 150,000 tons less than forecast, because of heavy rains, according to the executive secretary of the national sugar workers union.

## Dutch import price up

The index of Dutch import prices rose an unadjusted 13 per cent to 159 in April (1975=100) from 157 in March, and was 144 per cent above April 1960.

## Aid for Sri Lanka

Lending countries, attending a World Bank sponsored group conference in Tokyo, have pledged to extend Sri Lanka \$830m (£434m) in economic aid.

## Portugal's IMF loan

Portugal will shortly sign for a \$1,000m (£523m) loan from the International Monetary Fund, the finance ministry said in Lisbon.

## Lloyd's rebels ready to form breakaway group

By Richard Allen, Insurance Correspondent

A group of Lloyd's members is attempting to set up a new body of underwriting names to rival the External Names Association formed under the chairmanship of Lady Middleton last year.

The new association is planned ostensibly to select eight external representatives to a new ruling council envisaged under the Lloyd's Bill on self-regulation.

But the move throws into sharp focus the deep divisions of opinion over various aspects of the Bill which, if successful, could dictate how Lloyd's conducts its affairs for the rest of the century.

Behind the move is a breakaway faction from the External Names Association. The group,

## General Electric to buy new Thorn scanner

By Bill Johnstone

Pickering International, the medical electronics subsidiary of General Electric, has agreed in principle to acquire nuclear magnetic resonance technology from Thorn EMI to be used for medical diagnosis.

No financial details of the arrangement have been disclosed except that it was "a substantial consideration".

Under the agreement, Pickering International also will acquire a scanner that uses the technology and is under test at Hammerwich Hospital in London.

The technique, called NMR, is an old technology that has been given a new application. It has been used for years industrially for testing materials, among other applications, but

this is the first time that it will be used on a large scale for medical diagnosis.

NMR surrounds the body with a magnetic field and monitors the radiation inherent in the body. Instruments are now sensitive enough to measure these low levels of radiation, which are used to form a picture of the body.

Unlike the body scanner, which was invented by Thorn EMI and which in 1972 launched the company into medical electronics on a grand scale, the NMR technique does not penetrate the body with X-rays.

The new NMR scanners are expected to be on the market within 18 months.

## GRANADA GROUP

Results for 28 weeks ended 11 April 1981 (unaudited)

	1981 £000	1980 £000	52 weeks ended 27 September 1980 £000
Turnover	190,953	168,705	331,082
Trading surplus before charging:	50,154	46,686	91,678
Depreciation—Rental Assets	18,821	17,644	35,180
Interest—Other Assets	4,418	3,886	8,429
	2,473	2,257	4,570
	25,712	23,787	48,179
Trading profit before Employee Share Scheme, Taxation and Minority Interests (note 2)	24,442	22,899	43,499
Employee Share Scheme (note 3)	—	—	1,013
	24,442	22,899	42,486
Taxation (note 4)	13,511	12,269	21,973
Profit after Taxation	10,931	10,630	20,513
Minority Interests:	162	126	307
	10,769	10,504	20,206
Earnings per share (note 5)	6.52p	6.73p	12.94p

- These results are prepared under the historical cost convention.
- Profits before taxation in the first 28 weeks were 6.7% above those for the same period last year. If trading continues as at present the improvement over last year will be rather greater for the year as a whole.
- The amount that may be allocated to the Employee Share Scheme will be dealt with by the Board when the results for the financial year are known.
- The taxation charge of £13,511,000 is after full provision for deferred taxation on UK Rental and Television profits.
- Earnings per share 6.52p (1980—6.73p) is based on earnings of £10,769,000 (1980—£10,504,000) and on 165,213,274 Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary shares in issue at 11 April 1981 (1980—156,160,675).
- The movement in the exchange rate of Sterling in the 28 weeks ended 11 April 1981 results in an unrealised credit of £844,000 (1980—£1,056,000). Such adjustment will be dealt with in the Annual Accounts.
- An interim dividend of 1.75p per share with the related tax credit equals 10.0% (1980—9.05%), an increase of 10.5% and amounting to £2,891,000 (1980—£2,474,000) will be paid on 1 October 1981 to shareholders on the register at 4 September 1981.

Alex Bernstein, Chairman  
1 July 1981



GRANADA GROUP LIMITED 36 Golden Square London W1R 4AH

## Business appointments

### Thorn EMI new board member

Lord Brabourne has joined the board of Thorn EMI in a non-executive capacity.

Mr Peter Rowland has been made secretary to the TSB Group. Mr R. A. Bray is the new managing director, with responsibility for exploration and production of Esso Petroleum, Mr B. A. Sachs becomes executive director.

Mr Roger Wain is now senior vice-president and general manager for Great Britain of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr A. B. Hedgecock has become an executive director of Willis Faber and Dumas. Miss A. M. Davidson has joined the board of Willis Faber & Dumas (Agencies).

Sir Norman Blegg has joined the board of Banco de Bilbao. Mr Jim Mann has been made director of the industrial product division of Johnson Wax.

Mr Jerry Barlett is now a director of Tascam National Construction.

Mr Jonathan M. Fry has become chief executive of Burnish Speciality Chemicals, formed as a division of Burnish Oil Trading.

Viscount Colville and Mr J. A. Sibley have joined the board of Thames Television for natural gas.

Mr R. M. Godfrey has been made a divisional director and takes over the duties of plant director. Mr J. Dunfermline.

Mr Paul Sautter becomes chief executive of Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr John Ramsden is now a managing director of Selsdon (Management).

Mr J. P. Clay is to join the board of Globe Management, a subsidiary of Globe Investment Trust.

Mr Hugh D. MacAdie has been made managing director of the Keweenaw Company.

Mr Roderick Balfour is now managing director of Jessel, Towns and Company.

Mr David Korda has joined the main board of Film Finance.

Mr Joseph E. McCough has been made a director of Group 4 Total Security, Ireland.

Dr A. J. S. Polwell has joined Daniel Doncaster & Sons, as director and general manager of Hingley Kings.

Mr A. H. Westropp has joined the board of the Sussex Mutual Building Society.

Mr Dennis Waters has become a non-executive director of KCA International.

Messrs F. C. Jeffrey and Mr R. S. Whitmore have joined the board of the Reliance Fire & Accident Corporation.

Mr John Dickson has joined Watney Mann National Sales as sales director.

Mr E. A. A. Briell has been made an executive director of B.A.T. Industries.

Mr Chris Adams, Mr John Bowman, Mr John Dave and Mr Ashley Meredith have all become partners of Thomson McLintock and Company, chartered accountants, on the merger of their firm.

Brent Bowman & Partners, with Thomson McLintock and Company, is a non-executive director of the Value as appliance company.

Mr Ronald Harris has been made group financial controller of Tate & Lyle.

Mr K. J. Peters has become a director of Thomson North Sea and Thomson Scottish Petroleum.

Mr Richard Hill is now marketing director; Mr Marya Robinson, technical director; Mr Ian

Scambury, production director; and Mr Jeff Brydon, sales director, of Jeffery Water Treatment Company.

Mr Kenneth Bacon is to join the MEL Division of Philips Electronics and will become managing director on January 1, 1982, on the retirement of Mr Brian Terry.

Mr Reidar Niemi has been made managing director of Seaway Diving (UK).

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## Chamberlin & Hill Limited

Year ended 31st March	1981 £000	1980 £000
Turnover	9,187	10,570
Profit before tax	854	1,018
Earnings per share	17.67p	16.77p
Dividends per share	2.75p	2.6p

In view of the extremely difficult trading conditions the results must be regarded as very satisfactory and, as an expression of confidence, the Directors recommend an increase in the final dividend to 1.65p (1.5p).

Demand on the foundries has averaged 55-60% since last July. The engineering subsidiaries also worked below capacity at times but they fared considerably better, contributing a greater proportion of group turnover and profits.

There has been some improvement since the end of the year in the level of orders for the foundries, but there are, as yet, no signs of a return to full-time working. The position in the subsidiary companies remains satisfactory and plans to increase the market penetration of their products are well advanced.

J. R. Eades, Chairman



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Pyrrhic victory for British Sugar

British Sugar Corporation may have won its cliff-hanging battle for independence by a whisker but the outcome of this year-long struggle is hardly satisfactory for anyone concerned. S & W Berisford is left holding a huge chunk of BSC equity through which it can have little hope of influencing the Corporation. BSC's management may be restrained by the knowledge that two-fifths of its equity is in hostile hands, the British Government could be in a cleft stick over its plans to sell its 24 per cent holding, and much-needed reorganization of the sugar industry seems as far away as ever.

Meanwhile, Schröder Wagg which loyally stumped up £7m to support its client is left nervously eyeing the BSC price which fell to 33p last night, compared with the 35p it paid for its shares.

Having paid around £3 for its shares, Berisford is unlikely to flood the market with equity but its threat to hold on with a view to bidding again in a year could make any placing of the Government's stake a critical issue. Perhaps Berisford should accept defeat gracefully and arrange a placing of its own holdings with institutions, something Schröder argues could be done without upsetting the price.

**Sterling Renewed pressure**

Dollar interest rates stubbornly refuse to lie down and yesterday afternoon the Federal Funds rate in New York once again popped up above the 21 per cent level. True, it was "make-up day" for United States banks, but there was no doubt that the general firmness in dollar rates made it another good day for the United States currency. On the receiving end, of course, was sterling, which is generally out of favour anyway as the downward pressure on world oil prices continues.

The point of real interest now for foreign exchange markets is how the United Kingdom authorities will react if the dollar continues to stay in demand. The Government's avowed policy is, of course, not to intervene in foreign exchange markets in pursuit of an exchange rate target. Certainly, there was no serious intervention to try and hold the pound above the \$2 level. What the market now wants to see is whether there will be a more active attempt to hold the \$1.90 level as the potential cost pressures of a falling pound grow stronger. In early New York trading yesterday sterling started to slip below the \$1.90 level.

Meanwhile, short-term interest rates in the United Kingdom continue to be unaffected by the pull of dollar rates. The impact of the civil service dispute on tax payments is keeping liquidity in good supply and, as Greenwells point out in their latest Monetary Bulletin (generally in favour of the proposed monetary control changes) the authorities show little sign of yielding their discretion in the setting of short-term rates, whatever they may say to the contrary.

In the gilt market, however, rates are far more susceptible to United States rates and the performance of sterling. All of which is encouraging the market to speculate that the next tranche of Government funding will be through a further issue of index-linked stock. There is the danger that such an issue, a natural in the circumstances, could be taken as a sign of panic.

### Industrial lifeboat Choppy waters

In just two days two well-known companies, Richards and Wallington and yesterday, Norvic, have had to call in the receiver following withdrawal of the bankers' support which had kept them going since news of their acute financial difficulties first surfaced a few months ago. It is early days yet, but it does at least raise the spectre of the rush of company failures which the pessimists were predicting more than a year ago.

It would also be premature to suggest that the clearing banks are rowing their industrial lifeboat back in. If there has been

any change of heart, it probably lies in their perception of where the economy is heading. Bankers could reasonably hope a year ago to support companies with stretched balance sheets for perhaps a year, but no longer. It is now looking so that for many manufacturing companies the worst trading period in their history is being followed by an equally tough time. Last week, for example, Vickers, a fairly representative engineering group, said that the upturn in its orders that it had seen only three months ago had evaporated. For many other groups the problem of income gearing, a much more fundamental hardship than capital gearing, looks likely to last much longer with no end in sight to high interest rates.

So the banks cannot now rely on an early economic recovery to ensure the safety of their loans and that ultimately appears to have been the reason why the banks would no longer continue sheltering Norvic and Richards and Wallington.

Meanwhile, the seeds have been sown by the Conservative Industry Committee for a new assault on the banks' lending policies. Its study group has been frankly set up to prove where the banks have gone wrong in lending, on excessively short terms with a view to shifting the Government this autumn into either discreet pressure or specific measures. Clearly, after their success in pushing through the loan guarantee scheme the small business campaigners and their friends believe they can make significant headway on this front. After all, the banks had fought loan guarantees from the beginning.

The central plank of the group's thinking at this stage is that the banks have failed to understand the needs of industry. As a result, they have effectively restricted the demands of industry which has become used to living in a short-term lending environment. The evidence will make interesting reading and, if the campaign proceeds with anything like the success of the loan guarantee campaign, the banks have a hard and highly political winter ahead of them.

### Trident Television Acceptable solution

Given the present poor outlook for television contractors, Trident could scarcely have had a worse background for selling off majority stakes in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television, or for resolving the problem of reaching an arrangement which will satisfy both Trident shareholders and prove attractive enough to encourage new investors.

In the event, Trident has come up with a deal with which its own shareholders—having suffered the blow of seeing the franchises lost—can be reasonably happy. The sale of the two companies and repayment of inter-company debt will yield £11.2m—not all immediately—against which can be set the cost of Trident's £3.1m equity investment in the two new holding companies. Adjusting last September's balance sheet for the divestment shows a £3.3m boost to net worth to £30.5m—equal to 62p a share—including £10.5m of cash and short term deposits.

Trident also receives rental payments on technical equipment and studios from both the new companies and in the first year this will total £3.5m. Together with the profits on its other remaining activities, such as leisure parks and scenery-making and interest on the cash it has amassed, there seems a fair chance that the present dividend payment will be safe once the franchises disappear at the end of the year.

Down in yesterday's 54p, the shares stand on a yield of 10.5 per cent and below net asset value. The future depends on how Trident now fares in its attempts to diversify into areas such as satellite and cable television and how its film distribution company in the United States—which has yet to make a contribution—progresses. It will also, of course, have its stakes in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, although whether there will be dividend payments from these in 1982 must remain to be seen. On the whole, though, Trident seems to have extracted itself reasonably well and perhaps there will be more news at the extraordinary meeting later this month on the group's future plans.

One of the City's fiercest, longest and most expensive bid battles ended a decisive phase yesterday when S & W Berisford, the fast growing commodity traders, failed to gain control of British Sugar Corporation, the country's only refiner of beet sugar. It had bid £204m in April.

As the stroke of battle cleared, it revealed considerable confusion. The outcome, with Berisford 2 per cent short of the 42.6 per cent it needed to succeed, leaves many questions unanswered.

The immediate question is whether Berisford will sell all or part of its stake. If it does not sell, how will Berisford choose to wield what its finance director, Mr Gordon Percival, described as a "dominant influence"?

In the longer term there is possibility under Takeover Panel rules, that Berisford will return with another offer in a year. During that interval, however, there will be plenty of time for reflection. The reorganization of the British sugar industry, which a successful bid implied, has been postponed.

As the loser for the moment at least, Berisford is faced with the greatest difficulties. It has been interested in British Sugar for the better part of a decade. Acquiring a big manufacturing business in an industry complementary to Berisford's trading activity—Berisford is Britain's and possibly the world's biggest sugar trader—was a vital step in its plans to diversify away from the increasingly volatile commodity world.

But the history of the bid battle suggests that British Sugar and Berisford perhaps had less in common than appears from their mutual interest in sugar. Berisford is headed by Mr Ephraim Margolis who is widely regarded in the City as a commodity trader of genius. Largely under his direction, Berisford's pre-tax profits grew from £2.74m in 1971 to £36.1m in 1980.

British Sugar's record has been less spectacular. Its pre-tax profits rose from £5.89m to £34.2m over the same period. But the rate of profits growth has accelerated noticeably over the last five years, partly because of the hard-nosed direction given by Mr John Beckett, the company's chief executive.

The contrast between Mr Margolis, the archetypal trader, and Mr Beckett, very much the modern corporate manager, gave the battle its particular character—almost a clash of cultures. It also raised one of the critical issues: is Berisford capable of running successfully a stable and strategic manufacturing business?

This question was given extra plausibility by Mr Beckett's determination to develop British Sugar's marketing, a previously neglected area, as well as

## A bitter lesson for Berisford



Mr John Beckett, British Sugar's chief executive, tried to eliminate the sugar market's middle-men.

the manufacturing. While £150m has been spent on modernizing the corporation's refineries—a programme which included four factory closures—British Sugar has tried to eliminate some of the sugar market's middle-men. As a result, some sugar merchants have lodged a complaint with European Commission alleging abuse of market power.

British Sugar's modernization, assisted by this year's increase in EEC sugar prices, enabled the corporation to forecast 1981 profits of £45m. This was a rising exchange rate which reinforced the general squeeze on costs.

The alternative approach, devaluation, goes more for higher output by making United Kingdom goods more price-competitive than overseas goods in both export and domestic markets. Most advocates of devaluation policies now accept, however, that devaluation loses its effectiveness without a stringent domestic policy to prevent compensatory wage increases.

Where does all this leave us? There are a number of theoretical options, though none, at least in a United Kingdom context, which can be realistically pursued without short-term pressures on living standards.

In practice, however, we are left with a policy of progressive distribution of the money supply with the aim of steadily reducing the rate of increase in nominal costs. There is no room for applied stimulation to throughput, and little sign of the supply-side miracle that would lead to self-generated increases.

In other words, cost containment must continue to bear the brunt, and living standards will fall accordingly if the policy is applied effectively. Is it possible, then, to estimate by how much living standards may fall?

year in the commodity markets and its profits are likely to sag.

This was bad luck for Berisford. Its first offer for British Sugar, worth £124m, was made in May of last year when it was doing well. That bid was referred to the Monopolies Commission, which did not report for nine months. The commission said that although it could see no great benefit in the bid, there was not a case for blocking a takeover.

The commission set two conditions on a renewed bid. One was that Berisford should cease trading cane sugar refined by Tate & Lyle. The other was that British Sugar should be run as an independent subsidiary of Berisford.

### Economic notebook

## Why living standards will continue to fall

Last week Sir Geoffrey Howe, minister of the Treasury, set the standard for the next pay round. He did not produce a banner specifically emblazoned with "no more than 5 per cent", but the implication was clear enough: pay should rise much more slowly than prices over the coming 12 months and living standards must fall.

What the Chancellor (and the CBI) have said, however, is nothing compared to the thoughts of the Bank of England in the June edition of its *Quarterly Bulletin*.

The Bank went as far as to suggest that there was to be a sustained improvement in the United Kingdom's international competitiveness, which presumably is what we are after as the only way of protecting our living standards; then pay increases (which the Bank for productivity might have to be negligible) for a number of years.

Moreover, if one thinks about this apparently extreme statement a moment longer, the implication is more exacting still. For what the Bank seems to be dressing up in the guise of a pay norm for a number of years is an assessment that to get the misery over any more quickly requires a cut in nominal wages.

The Bank's conclusion is drawn from its analysis of the alarming deterioration in Britain's competitive position—some 50 per cent since 1978. While the more moderate pay increases of the latest pay round, combined with the decline of sterling, may have (temporarily) stopped the rot, the Bank makes it clear that

many companies will continue to find the going tough and will be improving their competitiveness further.

What the Bank says is this: to sustain the improved competitiveness needed to protect living standards over the longer term one must ensure that unit costs grow more slowly than those of our competitors or, in other words, that our productivity grows faster than theirs.

You can approach increased productivity from two ends. You can either put the emphasis on increasing output, or you place it rather more heavily on containing costs. Clearly, the former is the more desirable route since increased output is synonymous with improving living standards, at least as measured economically.

But it is, of course, easier said than done. The traditional way of setting out to accelerate throughput in national terms is through an official stimulus to the economy. But demand management in this sense is a discredited policy now on the grounds, experts in productivity counter-productive inflationary consequences.

The other conventional approach is from the cost end. This means action to keep labour costs growing much less than the rest of the economy.

To this end, the Government has set monetary targets with a view to letting the labour market see the amount of additional money it considers appropriate to create in any one year. It has done this by setting a target for the rate of increase in the money supply. There is, of course, a further line of approach to competitiveness problems. That is through exchange rate policy. While

the present government remains largely agnostic when it comes to an active exchange rate policy, it is clear that exchange rate movements, induced by monetary policy, do in fact play some part in its strategy. In terms of a counter-inflationary policy that means a rising exchange rate, which reinforces the general squeeze on costs.

The alternative approach, devaluation, goes more for higher output by making United Kingdom goods more price-competitive than overseas goods in both export and domestic markets. Most advocates of devaluation policies now accept, however, that devaluation loses its effectiveness without a stringent domestic policy to prevent compensatory wage increases.

Where does all this leave us? There are a number of theoretical options, though none, at least in a United Kingdom context, which can be realistically pursued without short-term pressures on living standards.

In practice, however, we are left with a policy of progressive distribution of the money supply with the aim of steadily reducing the rate of increase in nominal costs. There is no room for applied stimulation to throughput, and little sign of the supply-side miracle that would lead to self-generated increases.

In other words, cost containment must continue to bear the brunt, and living standards will fall accordingly if the policy is applied effectively. Is it possible, then, to estimate by how much living standards may fall?

(or any other bidder), providing financial information equivalent to that of an independent company.

Berisford reached agreement with the Department of Trade on both conditions, even if negotiations were tougher than the company had expected. But the delay had enabled British Sugar to marshal its defences. Its dividend was raised, its assets revalued, and Mr Beckett stressed Berisford's weak profit expectations for the year ahead.

Manoeuvres like this are part of the rough and tumble of takeovers. But this bid had one important novel feature: 24 per cent of British Sugar is held by the Government. British Sugar was set up in 1936 as a strategic company, intended to develop the country's beet resources and lessen dependence on imported cane sugar.

Much depended on what would happen to the stake. In principle the Government is committed to its sale. But in order to avoid favouring one party or another, the Government said it would sell to the buyer at the market value of the stake. In principle the Government is committed to its sale. But in order to avoid favouring one party or another, the Government said it would sell to the buyer at the market value of the stake. In principle the Government is committed to its sale. But in order to avoid favouring one party or another, the Government said it would sell to the buyer at the market value of the stake.

This meant that Berisford needed 42.6 per cent of the votes. At 3 pm yesterday it had just over 40 per cent which, as Mr Percival pointed out, was over half the available equity. The Government's policy is now important because of the impact a sale might have on British Sugar's share price and on the chances of Berisford winning again.

Schröder Wagg, the merchant banker which handled British Sugar's defence, partly by buying £7m of British Sugar shares on its own account, has tried to persuade the Government to place its holding mainly with institutional investors.

For several years sugar consumption in Britain has been declining. It was 2.3 million tonnes in 1980, some 250,000 tonnes less than in 1975. At the same time EEC pricing policy has favoured beet against cane. British Sugar's output has risen over the same five years from 800,000 tonnes to more than 1.1 million tonnes increasing its market share at the expense of Tate & Lyle.

Berisford's key argument was that it would be able to protect British Sugar against a contracting market by its superior marketing skills, especially in exporting sugar. British Sugar's claim that it was quite capable of marketing its production will now be tested more than ever.

If it fails, Berisford will feel it is vindicated if it succeeds. Berisford can look forward to dividends and capital gains. The argument is far from over.

John Whitmore

### Business Diary: Art for mart's sake

The Contemporary Art Society, whose annual general meeting was held in the City last night, is the beneficiary of a policy that might be described as art for mart's sake.

The society is a charity, which acquires the work of living artists for gift or loan to public galleries, and Nancy Balfour, the chairman (below, yesterday, with a Nicholas Pope sculpture she owns) tell me that unlike most other charities they have never had it so good. Miss Balfour says it is all due to interest in the society being shown by business firms, particularly since the corporate membership scheme was brought in three years ago.

This entitles firms to advice on buying, borrowing or commissioning pictures by living artists. Some firms, however, turn over a whole buying programme to the society.

The society is half way through just such a programme

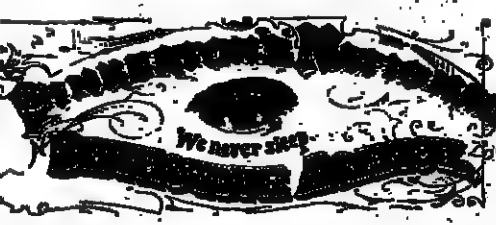
The phrase "private eye" is said to have originated from the eye motif on this advertisement (right) for the first office of the Pinkerton detective agency which opened in Chicago in 1850. Pinkerton, the holder of a thousand commercial secrets, now setting up its first office outside North America.

One commercial secret Pinkerton's London chief, Tony Purbrick, did not have last night, however, was whether British Telecom is going to lay on the phone in time for the opening of the new office on Monday.

Purbrick is to speak to the British Telecom this morning to confirm whether Pinkerton's is in business or not. If the answer is no, then so far as Britain is concerned the world's largest private security guard and investigator will have to remain even more inscrutable than normal.

If all this sounds very British and un-American, then it would not be entirely out of keeping. The founder of the company, Allan Pinkerton was born in Glasgow 162 years ago. Purbrick, the managing director of Pinkerton UK, is a former British policeman, who joined Pinkerton's 13 years ago, and his manager, Denis Myers was also born here.

Purbrick told me yesterday: "We're not moving here because of the American banks and oil



companies. It's going to be a British operation, operating in the British market, and we'll be hiring British staff". Other European offices may be opened.

One area of work that is growing, both in the United States and here, is executive protection.

"I don't mean providing bodyguards for businessmen, so much as devising a complete safety programme for him and his whole family, although that could involve bodyguards."

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"I don't mean providing bodyguards for businessmen, so much as devising a complete safety programme for him and his whole family, although that could involve bodyguards."

international consultants — can feel pretty cheerful about the immediate future in socialist France.

### Bond aid?

I hear that Christopher Tugendhat, the former Tory MP and now EEC Budget Commissioner, is letting it be known that he is prepared to take the present Tory Government to the European Court.

Talks are going on between EEC and United Kingdom officials about the system whereby the British Chancellor, alone among his European opposite numbers, expects excise duty to be paid on spirits and imported wines the moment they leave bond for the shops.

This means importers here have to finance payments of up to £18m in the pre-Christmas ordering rush, yet wait up until three months to get their money back from wholesalers and the shops.

The Tories supported a deferred payment plan when in Opposition, but are not so keen on it now. Tugendhat is saying that if the talks fail he will get tough.

An 800-page Chinese-English telephone directory of more than 20,000 frequently-used telephone numbers in China is to appear on the mainland and in Hong Kong. The 1981 China Telephone Directory, the first such comprehensive directory ever to be published in China, has been compiled by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. It will give over 20,000 numbers in about 40 large cities, but there will be little chance of winning the wrong number—no private numbers will be listed.

Ross Davies



## BPB Industries Ltd

Plaster, plasterboard and other building materials  
Paper, paperboard and packaging products

- ▷ Profit of £42 million in difficult trading conditions — much benefit from higher productivity and energy savings
- ▷ Modernisation and cost-saving capital expenditure continues
- ▷ Reasonable hope for maintained profits in 1981/82 and longer term outlook remains excellent

F. Geoffrey Flood Chairman

Year to 31st March	1981	1980
	£ million	£ million
Sales	361	341
Profit before tax	42	47
Attributable profit (after tax)	30	34
Earnings per share	p 32.4	p 37.6
Dividends per share (including tax credit)	12.857	12.857

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Ferguson House, 15/17 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JE.





















# Mitterrand stands by his choice of four Communists

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 1

President Mitterrand told Le Monde today his decision to appoint Communist ministers was in keeping with the fact that he had always insisted the Government must be the expression of the parliamentary majority.

The fact that the Socialists had obtained an absolute majority at the polls was all the more reason for including the Communists.

"But no one ignores, in the Government or outside it, that the President of the Republic can at any time make his conception of the national interest prevail," he said in his first interview with a French newspaper since he took office.

Four-and-a-half million Frenchmen had voted for the Communist candidates; he saw no reason why he should waver from the position he had taken in French political life, when they asked no more in return than to be respected.

By acting in this manner, I paved the way for the future of France much more effectively than if I had wanted the opposite," he recalled that during the campaign, he had said that General de Gaulle in wartime needed everyone at his side. Now in time of crisis, he also needed everyone at his side.

But he excluded any possibility of reuniting the Communists with the non-Communist left. The ideological gulf was too wide.

Criticising the United States, Mitterrand said it was normal for France's allies to express their views, but a communiqué from the United States State Department had constituted a form of pressure.

"The policy of France is determined in France and it

# British pilots blame Tenerife air control

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

The primary cause of the air crash at Tenerife in April last year in which 146 Britons died was the issue of a very late clearance by Spanish air traffic controllers to hold at an unpublished and non-standard holding pattern, the British Air Line Pilots Association said in London yesterday.

It criticised the "ambiguous and misleading" nature of the air traffic control transmission giving that significant change in the instructions to the airliner at short notice after it had been cleared on its initial approach to land it undoubtedly contributed to the misunderstanding by the pilot of the intention of the air traffic controller, the association contended.

The Dan-Air Boeing 727 flew into the side of a mountain, killing all aboard.

The association also said that there was insufficient separation on the approach between the Dan-Air airliner and an Iberia Spanish airlines Fokker F27 airliner which was proceeding it towards the airport. That could and should have been foreseen by the Dan-Air aircraft to have been held correctly, and unambiguously at the published holding pattern.

"Failure to use the published procedure... at the TPN VOR (normal holding pattern) must bear the major responsibility for creating the situation and the circumstances that led the aircraft flying into the high ground."

The Dan-Air 727 was on a package holiday flight from Manchester to Tenerife. A report on the disaster by the Spanish aviation authorities has been sent to the Department of Trade in London. It is understood that the blame heavily on the pilots and largely to absolute air traffic control.

Two senior members of the Department of Trade have been in Madrid this week to inform the Spanish government of the wording of a British annex to the report which it is proposed to publish when the report is released later this month. The Spanish pilots' association has rejected the report as being too biased in favour of air traffic control.

The British pilots' association said yesterday that it would have been safer and more efficient to have held the Dan-Air aircraft at the published holding pattern, especially in view of the high ground, "which may have been the reason why there was no published hold at the FP beacon."

# Baby shot in mother's womb celebrates fifth birthday today

By David Nicholson-Lord

A fifth birthday is a big event in any child's life. For Cathy Ann Gilmore, left, whose birth contributed a brief but distinctive footnote to the violent history of contemporary Ulster, today's celebration will be extra special.

Cathy was born a month prematurely after being wounded in her mother's womb. Mrs Mary Gilmore, aged 32 and eight months pregnant, was chatting to friends at a street corner in Crumlin Road, Belfast, when terrorists drove up and fired at her. The bullet pierced Mrs Gilmore's womb and lodged in the back of her unborn baby.

The bullet was removed by surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, who delivered Cathy by Caesarean section and saved the life of both mother and baby. Cathy had to spend the first nine months of her life in hospital. Five of them in an incubator.

Two years ago she was awarded £8,000 compensation after legal arguments about whether she was a "person"

when injured inside the womb ended in her favour.

Her plight attracted a steady stream of letters from all over the world, and they are expected to turn into a flood today.

Among her sympathizers are a Finnish teacher who wants to set up a fan club and a Swedish girl, aged 16, who would like to become her pen-friend.



Cathy: In an incubator for her first five months

Cathy's mother, Mary Gilmore

Cathy, said to be a serious child who seldom smiles, has made a complete recovery and can now expect to lead a normal life, according to a child psychologist.

But she will probably never lose the three scars on her stomach which mark the circumstances of her birth.

# Hunger strikers reject Atkins offer as 'callous'

Continued from page 1

He said it was nonsense to talk about such a move. "Indeed, most of the people on the Catholic side are not calling for withdrawal... so there is no sense in talking about withdrawal at the present time."

He emphasised that the new policy was still in a very tentative form. The fact that it talked of the long-term objective of a united Ireland was not surprising, he explained in the Jimmy Young Show on Radio 2.

"The Labour Party has often taken the view, going back for decades, that it was a pity Ireland was partitioned. But we know there has been a lot of history since then, and to bring about unification now would be very difficult."

"I am bitterly opposed to anyone trying to secure it by force. Therefore I emphasize, and this document emphasizes, that it has to be done by consent. People have to persuade others if it is going to be

achieved, they have to turn away from weapons of destruction to a peaceful solution."

He would not accept that there had been a common bi-partisan approach by Labour and the Conservatives and that the new policy represented a step away from that.

"We have not had a bi-partisan policy, except in the sense that on many matters the Conservatives agreed with what we said and the electors agreed."

The eight hunger strikers in the Maze prison near Belfast last night totally rejected the statement by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that there could be improvements in the prison regime once their fast ended (Richard Ford writes).

In a message smuggled out of the prison, they dismissed the statement as "arrogant and callous" and said its purpose was to buy the silence of genuinely concerned bodies like the Irish Communist Party and Peace, a body of Roman Catholic clergy and laymen.

The commission put forward its own suggestions last month as a way of starting discussions to end the deadlock over the hunger strike.

The prisoners' statement said the Government was attempting to buy their silence "by vaguely guaranteeing unspecified further development of the prison regime at some unspecified time in the future."

"It cannot be taken as a sincere attempt based on the need to find a solution and avoid any further tragedy. No one with even the most basic grasp of the situation can expect us to submit to such an ambiguous and distorting statement."

The fasting prisoners say that to do so would be an insult to themselves, their comrades who have died, the IRA and their families. They say the British Government is intent on worsening the situation and call upon it to climb down and to initiate talks to find a solution. Their uncompromising stand comes 24 hours after Mr Atkins

made his firm but conciliatory-sounding statement, carefully calculated to follow up the proposals put forward by the commission. That was sent to each of the eight prisoners and their families.

In an earlier statement yesterday, the Irish Republican Socialist Party, the political mouthpiece of two of the hunger strikers, also rejected Mr Atkins's statement, as unacceptable.

With the outright rejection of the statement the chance of finding a peaceful solution seems to have slipped away. The next hunger strike is expected to die out or near July 13, the day when Orangemen all over the province hold their annual marches. Joseph McDonnell, on the fifty-fourth day of his fast, is very weak.

Mr Atkins's statement, while welcomed by the commission and the Social and Democratic Labour Party, was criticised by the Democratic and Official Unionist Parties. A spokesman for the DUP said it revealed a

"dangerous dilution" of the Government's stand on the five demands and tell-tale signs of an inner weakness within the Northern Ireland Office.

In Dublin Dr Garret FitzGerald, the new Prime Minister, had talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The hunger strike and relations with Northern Ireland are believed to have been the main topic of conversation.

CIA policemen were treated in hospital for shock yesterday after the IRA shot at a police patrol from a moving car in Andersonstown Road, west Belfast. He was later discharged.

A man was helping police with inquiries after the discovery of a 5lb boobytrap bomb in an alley frequently used by patrol in New Bantryway, west Belfast. Five pounds of explosive were discovered with a detonator attached and copper wire led 100 yards from the device to the Springfield Road. Early budget likely, page 2

Leading article, page 13

# Editor seeks safeguards

By Dan van der Vat

Mr Donald Trefford, editor of The Observer, sought stronger safeguards against the possibility of editorial interference by Lord, the paper's new proprietors, at a meeting yesterday with Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Trefford, who publicly opposed the takeover, declined to disclose details of the memorandum he sent to the Department of Trade and refused to comment.

But it is understood that he regards the conditions Mr

Biffen attached to Lord's acquisition of the paper, sanctioned this week after a majority report of the Monopolies Commission found in favour of it, as too weak and inadequate.

The proposed independent national directors are not required to monitor cases of editorial interference as their equivalents are in the case of Times Newspapers, taken over by Mr Rupert Murdoch earlier this year. Mr Trefford is thought to regard that as essential.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Lord's to watch part of Test match between England and Australia, 3.30.

The Prince of Wales, patron, attends concert given by Philharmonia Orchestra, Royal Festival Hall, 7.50.

Princess Anne opens Avon Cosmetics Ltd new factory, Northampton, 11.30 am. Later, opens Elizabeth and Windsor House, Northampton, 2.20.

Princess Margaret attends reception given by West India Committee, Barbican Hall, St Paul's Church, 6.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, attends concert at St Paul's Church, 6.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends Wimbledon championships, 12.30.

Princess Alexandra attends garden party, held for Second World War Veterans of the International Students House (London) Association, Park Square, 4.

1981 National Festival of Flower Arrangement, The National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 10 am-7.30 pm.

3rd Annual Northern Ireland Game and Country Fair, Clontarf Estate, Bangor, 11 am-7.30 pm.

Country Fair in Belvoir, organized by Council, for the Protection of Rural England, St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, 5-7.

Exhibitions

Pinhole Photographs by Chris Wainwright, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, 10 am-5 pm.

Street Wonders, Sir Thomas Lipton 1850-1931, Glasgow Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, 10 am-5 pm.

Illustration to D.H. Lawrence by Dolf Martin, Royal Westminster, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, Great George Street, Parliament House, 10 am-5 pm.

Twickenham 1900-1900, Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, 1.30-5.30.

British Craft Show, Wembley Conference Centre, 11 am-8 pm.

MUSIC

Bank of England Music Society, instrumental recital, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. Dominique Guigard, flute, Laura Yang, piano, St Marylebone, 1.05. Elizabeth Rogers, mezzo-soprano, Nina Walker, piano, St Olave, 1. Bach Cantata 24, ensemble, directed by Peter Lee-Cox, St John-at-Rate, 1.15.

Susan Tyrrel, alto, David Owen Norris, Peter Clough in readings with songs, St John's Smith Square, 1.15.

Pious Dole, soprano, St James's, 1.15.

Nelson, bass and David Mason, pianist, The Crypt, St John's, 1.15.

Concerts

St James's Park, 5.30; Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30.

### The Times Crossword No. 15,567

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

- ACROSS
- 1 Like oil in the widow's cruse, notwithstanding (12).
  - 2 Bid the red wanderer return? Such laughter on Olympus? (7).
  - 3 90-bound to emigrate? (7).
  - 4 The result of doing a good turn? (7).
  - 5 That is seen in varieties of outgoings? (7).
  - 6 Steel the name of Peachum's employee? (5).
  - 7 One thousand in credit? Shows lack of proportion? (9).
  - 8 Eve-catching devices? (5).
  - 9 Scope of elevenses? (5).
  - 10 If this fool had a double, would it make sense? (4,3).
  - 11 What people are no longer bound to be? (3,4).
  - 12 It's committed in a moment of abstraction? (7).
  - 13 One in ten men possibly outstanding? (7).
  - 14 Mendacious raconteurs? (5,7).
- DOWN
- 1 Roman on - is often on? (7).
  - 2 The final touch after a hanging? (7).
  - 3 Can give one credit for being profound? (5).
  - 4 Eve-catching devices? (5).
  - 5 Such thinking invented the pendulum? (7).
  - 6 Could be filling this position? (7).
  - 7 One of Mason's four (no reflection on a deb) (5,7).
  - 8 No nodding acquaintance with such disagreeable types? (12).
  - 9 Surprise supplier of a better ole for Old Bill? (9).
  - 10 Fish for a party in humble abode? (7).
  - 11 Timely midnight arrival (3,4).
  - 12 A way to go on horseback? (7).
  - 13 Surgeon accepts eggs supplied by chicken? (7).
  - 14 Appointments in country style? (5).
- Solution of Puzzle No 15,566
- ACROSS
- 1 MENDACIOUS
  - 2 RAISON
  - 3 FIDELITY
  - 4 ELEGANCE
  - 5 PLEASURE
  - 6 HONOUR
  - 7 CREDIT
  - 8 ELEGANCE
  - 9 PLEASURE
  - 10 HONOUR
  - 11 CREDIT
  - 12 ELEGANCE
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  - 26 HONOUR
  - 27 CREDIT
  - 28 ELEGANCE
  - 29 PLEASURE
  - 30 HONOUR
- DOWN
- 1 MENDACIOUS
  - 2 RAISON
  - 3 FIDELITY
  - 4 ELEGANCE
  - 5 PLEASURE
  - 6 HONOUR
  - 7 CREDIT
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  - 27 CREDIT
  - 28 ELEGANCE
  - 29 PLEASURE
  - 30 HONOUR

## The Pound

	Bank	Bank
	buy	sell
Australia	1.73	1.65
Austria	34.05	31.95
Belgium	80.50	76.50
Canada	1.25	1.27
Denmark	15.00	14.30
Finland	8.30	8.50
France	11.30	10.80
Germany	1.73	1.65
Hong Kong	11.00	10.40
Ireland	1.21	1.25
Italy	2240.00	2240.00
Japan	161.00	161.00
Netherlands	5.31	5.05
Norway	12.02	11.44
Portugal	125.00	119.00
Spain	165.50	177.50
Sweden	10.20	9.65
Switzerland	4.09	3.87
Yugoslavia	13.37	12.90

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by the Bank of England, are in circulation. The pound is valued at 1.73 against the dollar, and the dollar at 1.73 against the pound. The pound is valued at 1.73 against the dollar, and the dollar at 1.73 against the pound.

## Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Motion on Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978, (Continuance) Order, and Northern Ireland Act 1978, (Continuance) Order.

Lords, 2.30: Social Security Bill, third reading. Representation of the People Bill, continued.

Report, Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, third reading.

## Roads

London and the South East: Expect queues into London on the A12 (Eastern Avenue) in Ilford because of roadworks. Roadworks also on the Eastern Avenue in Ilford. Through traffic should avoid. Widdow, where road closures during the tennis tournament. In Hampshire, flyover construction work on the A303 at Bunkton Cross is causing delays, and in Kent there are extensive roadworks on A2 between Bentley Heath and Canterbury. From 8 am today until 8 am tomorrow the M1 will be closed between junctions 7 and 8.

## Sport on TV

BBC 1: 11.25 cricket: 1.55 tennis: 5.10 We are the Champions (inter-school competition): 6.20 tennis.

BBC 2: 2.25 cricket and tennis: 10 Wimbledon highlights: 11.30 test match highlights.

## Antiques today

Christie's, King St: Important French furniture, objects of art and tapestries, 11. Burgundy, burgundy and champagne, 6.30. Christie's, King St: Fine 18th century furniture, 11.30. Christie's, King St: Important Victorian and modern Scottish paintings, watercolours and drawings, 11; paintings, watercolours and drawings by the late Sir William Macgregor, 11.30. Christie's, King St: European oil paintings, 11.30. Christie's, King St: European oil paintings, 11.30. Christie's, King St: European oil paintings, 11.30.

## The papers

The Daily Mirror sees the result of Lord's election as the worst one possible. With Mr Begin likely to remain in power with a minority government, Israel would face almost constant electioneering in case a snap election was held. The Daily Mail congratulates Mr Heseltine on his analysis of the situation. The paper says that the Government should cut 2,000 jobs this year.

Dr Fitzgerald, the new Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, is described by the Western Mail as the right man for all concerned. That a straight-dealing moderate had won was encouraging after recent signs that some voters, north and south, were turning to the IRA. The Northern Echo says that the EEC initiative on Afghanistan will make the real significance of the Community after centuries of conflict and division in Europe.

Mr Hays, the United States Secretary of State, is adjusting his vocabulary to make his friendship with China square with his anti-Communist rhetoric, according to the New York Times. "The regime in Peking, in his vocabulary, is called China or the People's Republic. The one thing that is never said is Communist."

Algeria: The allies are dealing with a different France. Mitterrand showed little understanding for Algeria's economic position, and he would encounter opposition when trying to turn French priorities into EEC priorities.

## TV ratings

Week ended June 21, 1981	viewing million
1 Coronation Street (June 17), Granada	16.30
2 A Town Like Alice (June 17), BBC	16.15
3 A Town Like Alice (June 18), BBC	14.85
4 Nine O'Clock News (June 17), BBC	14.30
5 Coronation Street (June 15), Granada	14.15
6 A Town Like Alice (June 16), BBC	14.05
7 Crossroads (June 17), ATV	13.30
8 The Video Entertainers, Granada	12.95
9 Nine O'Clock News (June 16), BBC	12.85
10 Nine O'Clock News (June 15), BBC	12.85
11 Crossroads (June 16), ATV	12.75

## Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2. Cricket: Henley regatta, 9. Rowing: Second test match: England v Australia at Lord's (11.30 to 6.30). Tour match: Worcestershire v Sri Lanka at Worcester (11.30 to 6.30). County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7.0) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7.0) at Taunton; Yorkshire v Leicestershire at Bradford.

Golf: WPGA tournament at Whitechurch.

## Weather

General situation: A fresh west to NW airstream covers the UK.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London: East Angles, E. S. Central S. Breeze: 12-15, 15-18, 18-21, 21-24, 24-27, 27-30, 30-33, 33-36, 36-39, 39-42, 42-45, 45-48, 48-51, 51-54, 54-57, 57-60, 60-63, 63-66, 66-69, 69-72, 72-75, 75-78, 78-81, 81-84, 84-87, 87-90, 90-93, 93-96, 96-99, 99-102, 102-105, 105-108, 108-111, 111-114, 114-117, 117-120, 120-123, 123-126, 126-129, 129-132, 132-135, 135-138, 138-141, 141-144, 144-147, 147-150, 150-153, 153-156, 156-159, 159-162, 162-165, 165-168, 168-171, 171-174, 174-177, 177-180, 180-183, 183-186, 186-189, 189-192, 192-195, 195-198, 198-201, 201-204, 204-207, 207-210, 210-213, 213-216, 216-219, 219-222, 222-225, 225-228, 228-231, 231-234, 234-237, 237-240, 240-243, 243-246, 246-249, 249-252, 252-255, 255-258, 258-261, 261-264, 264-267, 267-270, 270-273, 273-276, 276-279, 279-282, 282-285, 285-288, 288-291, 291-294, 294-297, 297-300, 300-303, 303-306, 306-309, 309-312, 312-315, 315-318, 318-321, 321-324, 324-327, 327-330, 330-333, 333-336, 336-339, 339-342, 342-345, 345-348, 348-351, 351-354, 354-357, 357-360, 360-363, 363-366, 366-369, 369-372, 372-375, 375-378, 378-381, 381-384, 384-387, 387-390, 390-393, 393-396, 396-399, 399-402, 402-405, 405-408, 408-411, 411-414, 414-417, 417-420, 420-423, 423-426, 426-429, 429-432, 432-435, 435-438, 438-441, 441-444, 444-447, 447-450, 450-453, 453-456, 456-459, 459-462, 462-465, 465-468, 468-471, 471-474, 474-477, 477-480, 480-483, 483-486, 486-489, 489-492, 492-495, 495-498, 498-501, 501-504, 504-507, 507-510, 510-513, 513-516, 516-519, 519-522, 522-525, 525-528, 528-531, 531-534, 534-537, 537-540, 540-543, 543-546, 546-549, 549-552, 552-555, 555-558, 558-561, 561-564, 564-567, 567-570, 570-573, 573-576, 576-579, 579-582, 582-585, 585-588, 588-591, 591-594, 594-597, 597-600, 600-603, 603-606, 606-609, 609-612, 612-615, 615-618, 618-621, 621-624, 624-627, 627-630, 630-633, 633-636, 636-639, 639-642, 642-645, 645-648, 648-651, 651-654, 654-657, 657-660, 660-663, 663-666, 666-669, 669-672, 672-675, 675-678, 678-681, 681-684, 684-687, 687-690, 690-693, 693-696, 696-699, 699-702, 702-705, 705-708, 708-711, 711-714, 714-717, 717-720, 720-723, 723-726, 726-729, 729-732, 732-735, 735-738, 738-741, 741-744, 744-747, 747-750, 750-753, 753-756, 756-759, 759-762, 762-765, 765-768, 768-771, 771-774, 774-777, 777-780, 780-783, 783-786, 786-789, 789-792, 792-795, 795-798, 798-801, 801-804, 804-807, 807-810, 810-813, 813-816, 816-819, 819-822, 822-825, 825-828, 828-831, 831-834, 834-837, 837-840, 840-843, 843-846, 846-849, 849-852, 852-855, 855-858, 858-861, 861-864, 864-867, 867-870, 870-873, 873-876, 876-879, 879-882, 882-885, 885-888, 888-891, 891-894, 894-897, 897-900, 900-903, 903-906, 906-909, 909-912, 912-915, 915-918, 918-921, 921-924, 924-927, 927-930, 930-933, 933-936, 936-939, 939-942, 942-945, 945-948, 948-951, 951-954, 954-957, 957-960, 960-963, 963-966, 966-969, 969-972, 972-975, 975-978, 978-981, 981-984, 984-987, 987-990, 990-993, 993-996, 996-999, 999-1002, 1002-1005, 1005-1008, 1008-1011, 1011-1014, 1014-1017, 1017-1020, 1020-1023, 1023-1026, 1026-1029, 1029-1032, 1032-1035, 1035-1038, 1038-1041, 1041-1044, 1044-1047, 1047-1050, 1050-1053, 1053-1056, 1056-1059, 1059-1062, 1062-1065, 1065-1068, 1068-1071, 1071-1074, 1074-1077, 1077-1080, 1080-1083, 1083-1086, 1086-1089, 1089-1092, 1092-1095, 1095-1098, 1098-1101, 1101-1104, 1104-1107, 1107-1110, 1110-1113, 1113-1116, 1116-1119, 1119-1122, 1122-1125, 1125-1128, 1128-1131, 1131-1134, 1134-1137, 1137-1140, 1140-1143, 1143-1146, 1146-1149, 1149-1152, 1152-1155, 1155-1158, 1158-1161, 1161-1164, 1164-1167, 1167-1170, 1170-1173, 1173-1176, 1176-1179, 1179-1182